The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Result of the New Inquiry Into the Gold Conspiracy.

A DEMOCRATIC STORY EXPLODED.

Position of the Mississippi Bill in the Senate.

The Proposed Reorganization of the New-York Judicial Districts.

The Fitz John Porter Case in the President's Hands.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The new discovery which so suddenly rearrested the attention of the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday, and which, it was rumored, was to reopen the whole case anew and produce the astonishing developments, has already proven a greater fiasco than did the former effort of the Democratic members of the Committee, when they aided FISK Jr. in dishing up a mass of hearsay testimony. It seems that Mr. COX received a letter from a certain source informing him that the writer had seen an entry upon the books of a certain Express Company of a money package, the value of which was entered at $25,000, and which package was addressed to Mrs. GRANT. The writer of this letter was summoned at once, and yesterday testified to these alleged facts. This morning the books of the Express Company were brought up, and the aforesaid entry was duly examined for verification. It was found that instead of a $25,000 money package, which would have been exactly one year's salary of her excellent husband, it was only a package of the value of $250, containing a lady's gold watch, purchased of and shipped by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., of New-York City, for Mrs. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C. This is the second prodigious result from the efforts of the Democratic members of the Committee. They ought to be satisfied by this time that they are opaque bodies.

THE CASE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The fate of Mississippi in the Senate remains undecided, at least for another day. Yesterday afternoon the call of the roll on the proposition to strike out the fundamental conditions was almost completed, but Mr. BAYARD rose to request an adjournment to enable him to speak on the subject to-day. When he had finished a two hours' argument this afternoon, Mr. GARRETT DAVISS rose to discuss the measure, which he did with a vengeance, for nearly three hours and a half. The only influence he appeared to exercise on the body was a soporific one. At the end of the first hour Senators were restless and uneasy, wondering when the pile of manuscript would be finished. At the close of the second hour Mr. DAVIS had taken a fresh supply of paper closely written, and Senators were bordering on despair. At the close of the third hour nearly every man was showing all the undignified symptoms of weariness, and within the next thirty minutes, after the gas had been lighted, and the galleries almost deserted, overcoats were on, and Senators were preparing to leave or move a night session, when Mr. DAVIS became exhausted, and sat down. There was a general feeling of relief. A motion to adjourn prevailed, a general understanding having first been arrived at, to take a vote to-morrow afternoon. The indications are that the bill will be passed, without the fundamental conditions; but the vote will be very close either way. Mr. MORTON, in the course of the debate, and in reply to Mr. BAYARD, gave it as his opinion that if only one thing had been satisfactorily demonstrated in the history of the Government, it was the fatal policy of the life appointment of Judges.

THE NEW-YORK JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The bill for the reorganization of the Judicial Districts of New-York, introduced yesterday by Mr. FARMER, of the Rensselaer District, contemplates simply the extension of the present Eastern District so as to include the Counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Fulton, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence. Terms are proposed to be held at Brooklyn on the first Tuesday in January, at Albany on the first Tuesday in June, at Plattsburg on the first Tuesday in September, and at Ogdensburg on the first Tuesday of November. Terms may be adjourned from any of the aforesaid places to Troy, Schenectady or Poughkeepsie, by previous order of the Court. If Congress shall deem it inexpedient to pass Judge CHURCHILL's bill to create another district in the State, then this bill certainly ought to pass. It will largely relieve the pressure of business upon the Court of the Southern District, and will also relieve the Northern District to a very great extent, this relief being much needed in each case.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The question of the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was discussed to-day in the House Naval Committee. Representative STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, appeared to support General SLOCUM's bill for a removal, and to urge that, when the Yard is removed, it should be taken to New-London. He made a long argument, and supported his position with letters from Admiral STRINGHAM and Admiral GODON; and also with a letter signed by Marshall O. Roberts, William E. Dodge, Russell Sturgis, Collector Grinnell, Harper Bros., the Appletons, Geo. W. Blunt, and a large number of other prominent business men of New-York. Admiral STRINGHAM briefly sets forth the reasons why the removal should be made, and declares in favor of New-London. Admiral GODON does not express any opinion as to where the Yard should go, but writes at length why it should be discontinued in Brooklyn. He says that the first and greatest disadvantage of the present Yard is its limited water front, which is a source of constant expense and annoyance. The capacities of the Yard were sufficient for the needs of the Government in earlier days, but are wholly inadequate to the present requirements of the service. The vessels at the dock are necessarily so much crowded as to occasion great inconvenience, and to expose them to unusual dangers from fire. He mentions the fact that the city sewers empty into the docks, and says that the cost of removing deposits from this source is from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum, and that the gases from sewers entail an expense of not less than $8,000 to replace the copper destroyed upon each vessel lying in the docks. He holds that the present docking facilities are not sufficient and that another dry dock is much needed, but there is no room to make it. He sets forth generally the advantage that would accrue to Brooklyn from the proposed removal. In the course of his letter he says that the present property could be sold for $40,000,000, and should not be sold for much less. The following are some of the principal objections stated by Mr. STARKWEATHER and others to the Brooklyn Yard:

"The available water front is insufficient, which occasions inconvenience and delay in the frequent removals of vessels, and expense in hiring private docks. There is no adjacent roadstead in which vessels can anchor while going in or out of commission. The channel is narrow and subject to immense sewerage deposits. A right of way is reserved to the city for drainage through the yard, which destroys in a few months the copper on the vessels. The area of land is inadequate to the wants of a first-class establishment. The immediate vicinity of oil works, &c., threatens at all times the property of the Government and the growth of Brooklyn and Williamsburg renders the enforcement of police regulations difficult, and has by no means beneficial influence on the morals of the operatives."

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The new Senators elected by the Georgia Legislature are not up, in point of character and standing, to what was hoped for from the regenerated Legislature of that State. Mr. BLODGETT only is well known here, but is probably the least popular of any one of the prominent Republicans of Georgia. Mr. FARROW, elected to supersede JOSHUA HILL, is the present Attorney-General of the State, and is said to be a very able and popular man. He has not been much identified with the quarrels of the factions in the State. Mr. WHITELY, elected for the short term, was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, but was defeated by his Democratic competitor, NELSON TIFFT. What the result will be, it is impossible to say. It looks now as though there would be a great muddle in the matter. It is not at all probable that the House will declare Georgia entitled to representation, except upon conditions such as have been imposed upon Virginia and Mississippi. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, it is understood, will hold that a new declaration of the right of the State to representation is unnecessary, and that the credentials of HILL and MILLER are properly before it for consideration. Should they be overruled by the Senate, and the House proposition be concurred in, then the whole question of the validity of the old Legislature will come up for decision in this case. There would seem to be no way out of the question, except through the position of General TERRY, that the act of Dec. 22, 1869, taken in connection with the previous acts of reconstruction, placed the Government of the State on a provisional basis, with its action wholly subject to revision by Congress.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House Reconstruction Committee agreed to-day to report a general bill, for the removal of political disabilities, at the earliest opportunity. The principal provisions of the bill are a set form of petitions which is to be filed by the applicant in one of the United States Courts, and which the Judge is to act upon. If the facts set forth are good and sufficient, the Judge is to grant a certificate, which immediately restores the person so applying to his full rights under the law. If the Judge declines to grant the certificate, then disabilities can be removed by act of Congress. There are other clauses in the bill providing that the granting of such certificates shall not operate to restore property, or be used to set up a claim for property destroyed during the war.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, championed the continuation of the franking privilege in the Senate to-day, and made half an hour's speech on the subject. He was very strong and pointed, and maintained that it was not the privilege of Congressmen, or a favor to them, but to the people. There is hardly a doubt that a majority of the Senators are honestly and sincerely of the opinion that the continuance of the frank would be beneficial; but they will vote for its abolition, on account of the clamor which has been raised on the question.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Speaker BLAINE has invited Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New-York, to act as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the consideration of the Tariff bill. In view of the vigorous, if not strong character of the discussion that is likely to ensue, the selection is more than an ordinary compliment, and in this case is certainly well bestowed. Mr. WHEELER possesses coolness, firmness and quick perception, with a good judicial mind; and is further qualified by a former experience in Congress, and an experience as a presiding officer in the last Constitutional Convention of New-York.

ADDITIONAL PORTS OF ENTRY.

The pressure from the West for the creation of additional ports of entry and delivery is very great, and there are at least two or three hundred applications, petitions and bills now before Congress praying for the creation of more. The Treasury Department, however, is indisposed to further increase the number of these ports, and will shortly submit to Congress a communication asking for the abolition of many of the minor ones, on the ground that the importations are too small, and that their continuance entails too heavy an expense on the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA.

The House Committee on Territories, which is now considering the subject of civil government for Alaska, seems to be opposed to the organization of that large region into a Territory, with its various governmental concomitants. The sentiment of the Committee is more likely to result in making of the Territory a Judicial District, so as to enforce the laws, try offenders and punish criminals. The luxury of a separate government for the Territory is not to be conferred upon its one hundred and fifty white citizens at present.

EFFECT OF A FIRE.

A fire which occurred at one of our hotels this morning, caused considerable excitement at the Capitol. It happened to be the residence of two or three of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that grave body adjourned to save the loss probably of very many valuable manuscript opinions. Two or three Senators and half a dozen Congressmen who were attending Committee duty also rushed off hastily to look after their personal effects.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The Ways and Means Committee have considered the portion of the President's Message referring to the desirability of making the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate Department from the Treasury, and making of its head a Cabinet officer, and agreed to report in favor of it. It is urged that the Revenue Department has grown to such vast proportions that it is almost impossible to run it efficiently and properly as a sub-Department.

CUBA IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate had a meeting this morning, when Mr. SHERMAN's Cuban resolution was discussed. It is hardly possible to tell what the Committee will do at this stage. There is a great deal of information before the Committee on the subject, furnished by the State Department, which, under certain circumstances, would seem to justify very decided action; but then, again, there are other and very cogent reasons against the taking of so important a step.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DIXON, the Chairman of the House Commerce Committee, was to-day instructed by the Committee to appoint a sub-Committee of five, of which he should form one, to prepare a River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The petitions and bills now before Congress asking appropriations for outlays of money in public improvements are exceedingly numerous, and call for millions of dollars.

PORT WARDENS OF NEW-YORK.

The bill providing for the creation of a Board of Port Wardens of New-York, making these officials officers of the General instead of State Government, and placing them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, was considered at great length in the House Commerce Committee to-day. Several amendments were proposed to the pending bill, circumscribing the duties of the Wardens and bringing them more closely under the control of the Department, but no final action was taken. Mr. POTTER, of the Committee, opposed the proposition on various grounds.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, in the cadet investigation, brought up two witnesses from Harrisburg this morning, but while waiting the arrival of absent members of the Committee, the witnesses took "leg bail" and disappeared. The investigation is growing rapidly, and its base is already broad enough to cover several cases of flagrant venality on the part of members and ex-members.

PERSONAL.

General SIGEL having declined the appointment of Assessor for the Sixth District of New-York, the President to-day nominated General MAX WEBER to that position. Commissioner DELANO left for New-York this morning, and will be engaged in that City on public business during the present week. Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS is acting Commissioner in Mr. DELANO's absence.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Max. Webber to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York; Wickhart S. Havens, Collector of Customs at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Silas M. Matteson, Collector of Customs at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Barnabas Smith, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Missouri; Charles H. Hemstead, United States Attorney at Utah; John S. Routt, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Haynes E. Hudson, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee. To be Postmasters—Charles H. Prince, at Augusta, Ga.; Jesse Schriver, at Tiffin, Ohio; John A. Martin, at Atchison, Kansas.

SITES FOR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Senate a bill designed to facilitate the acquisition of sites for national works of defence, and to protect the public Treasury against the combinations sometimes formed by the owners of real estate, which may be required for public use, for the purpose of extorting from the United States an exorbitant price. Inasmuch as the erection of additional batteries for the defence of important points on the coast of the United States is a pressing necessity, early and favorable consideration of the subject is recommended.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Application for Remission of Penalties—The Disastrous Second Battle of Bull Run—Opinion of General McClellan—Mr. Porter's Review of His Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—General FITZ-JOHN PORTER's case is in the hands of the President, bearing General SHERMAN's indorsement of General PORTER's application for a remission of the penalties. General PORTER does not seek nor desire pardon, but a revision of his case in the presence of new evidence. His friends state that he is willing to submit his case to the President, General SHERMAN and the Secretary of War, or other high officers. Under the act of Congress passed in 1868-69, the President may practically revise Courts Martial proceedings by reappointment of the party affected by its verdict. A renomination places the matter before the Senate, or the Executive may, without appointment, remit penalties where injustice has been done. PORTER seeks remission only at this time, and insists that the Government cannot properly refuse to hear the new evidence, and urges that his opponents cannot oppose a re-hearing of the case without fastening suspicion upon them. Pamphlets confidentially circulated among members of Congress and the principal army officers, show that the application for a rehearing rests distinctly on the proposition that the finding of the Court Martial in the case was a mistake. The appeal charges no wrong purpose or intentional injustice on the part of the Court, but cites important new testimony which, at the time of the trial, was inaccessible, and which is claimed to fully vindicate the accused. Among the many influential parties who, on those grounds, unite in the appeal for a rehearing are Hons. Henry Wilson, Horace Greeley, John Sherman, A. G. Curtin, N. P. Banks, Lafayette S. Foster, Ira Harris and Robert C. Winthrop.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S OPINION.

The following "opinion" in the case, from the pen of Major-General McCLELLAN, presents the main facts relied upon in PORTER's appeal, viz.:

In the case of General FITZ-JOHN PORTER, two points seem to have been chiefly relied upon to justify the verdict:

First—The alleged failure to obey the order of 6:30 P. M., Aug. 27, requiring him to remove his command at 1 A. M. of the 28th.

Second—The alleged failure to attack on the 29th of August.

THE DISOBEDIENCE.

It appears to me that the first point, considered by itself, can be disposed of very briefly. PORTER's troops were much fatigued, and needed rest; the night was very dark, the road bad and blocked by wagon trains. PORTER's impulse was to obey the order literally, but his subordinate Generals (MORELL, SYKES and BUTTERFIELD) were so decided in their conviction that the march should be delayed, that he yielded to their advice, and started only at 3 o'clock. The result showed that a still greater delay would have been judicious as giving the troops more rest and bringing them to their destination quite as early as they actually reached it, for they were much delayed on the march. It is not charged that any injury to the service resulted from the postponement, and it may confidently be asserted that no unprejudiced officer of experience would maintain that General PORTER's action in the case warrants the severe sentence passed upon him. He simply exercised a responsibility that must sometimes be taken by an officer receiving an order from a superior at a distance. With sufficient reasons, and from good motives, he departed slightly from the literal requirements of the order, while he thoroughly carried out its spirit; his purpose was to reach the end of the march in the shortest time, with the least fatigue to his men, and to keep them in proper condition for action. This may have been an error of judgment, (I do not think it was,) but surely cannot be regarded as a crime.

THE FAILURE TO ATTACK.

Now, as to the second point, viz., the alleged failure to attack the enemy on the 29th of August. Up to about the hour of noon on that day, General McDOWELL was with or near General PORTER, and, as the senior officer, was vested with the command. He had under his control two divisions of his own corps—those of KING and RICKETTS. About noon he separated himself from PORTER, and, with his two divisions, marched off to join POPE, by a road leading to the right and rear of PORTER's position. It is clear that up to the hour of noon the responsibility for any failure to attack rested with McDOWELL, not with PORTER. I do not think it necessary to consider here the question whether General McDOWELL ought to or could have attacked with the joint commands. I merely say that up to the period of his departure, PORTER cannot be held responsible. PORTER's responsibility commences, therefore, about noon. The strength of his command, after the departure of KING's and RICKETTS' divisions, was about 12,000, somewhat less. PORTER believed at the time, from his own observation, the statement of prisoners and other sources, that LONGSTREET was in front of him with greatly superior force. The positive evidence is now attainable to prove that LONGSTREET *was* in position with his whole command (more than double PORTER's corps in strength) before noon on the 29th, ready and anxious to be attacked, and, therefore, that PORTER's opinions were correct. It appears clear that the only opportunity of attacking, with good chances of success and decisive results, was early in the forenoon, and with all the combined forces of Generals McDOWELL and PORTER. As soon as the whole of LONGSTREET's command was in position, the result of such an attack became doubtful. For PORTER to have made it, after the withdrawal of McDOWELL's two divisions, would have been absolute madness; for to have attacked with less than 12,000 men a force more than double in number, excellent in quality, and strongly posted, would have insured the complete repulse of the attacking party, with heavy loss.

THE NECESSITY FOR AN ATTACK.

That attacks must sometimes be made under such circumstances, is no doubt true, for it is sometimes necessary for a portion of an army to sacrifice itself to save the rest of the army, or an important part of it. But it does not appear that this was such a case. The right of our army was abundantly able to take care of itself, and was not hard pressed at the time in question. The mere position of PORTER's command accomplished the very important result of keeping at least double his numbers in front of him, and paralyzed them so far as any action against our right was concerned. The additional evidence now attainable (which could not be had at the time of the trial) proves beyond question that General POPE was mistaken in the belief, which he then entertained, that LONGSTREET was still remote from the field of battle, and that PORTER had only a small force in his front; it proves that an attack made by PORTER at any time after General McDOWELL's departure would, in all probability—it might be said with certainty, were there any such thing as absolute certainty in war—have resulted in a complete repulse, with great and useless sacrifice of life; it proves that PORTER's arrangements were excellent, since they enabled him to hold a greatly superior force in check; it proves that, far from meriting the severe sentence imposed upon him, he in fact deserved great praise for his conduct on that day.

THE ACTION OF THE 30TH.

Justice requires that General PORTER's conduct on the 30th, when, as is acknowledged, he fought his corps most energetically and desperately, should be kept in mind when forming an opinion of the transactions of the 29th, especially in the light of the new evidence now adduced.

JUNE 4, 1869. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

PORTER'S ARGUMENT.

The printed "appeal" presents an elaborate argument by PORTER himself, supported with copious citations to establish the new facts and the conclusions asserted and maintained by General McCLELLAN. It also cites a letter to General GRANT from General W. B. FRANKLIN, (no longer in the service,) reflecting very severely upon General POPE, and presenting cogent reasons for the conviction that POPE's charges against PORTER were "the result of an afterthought," and "were not original with POPE." Another pamphlet distributed to members of Congress to-day contains General PORTER's reply to an article assumed to be from the pen of General POPE, and published in a New-York evening journal, to discourage the movement for a rehearing. In that article POPE introduces, as evidence of PORTER's criminal purpose to abandon him to defeat at the second battle of Bull Run on the 29th of August, 1862, PORTER's dispatch to McDOWELL and KING, in which he stated that the enemy were strong in his front and advancing in heavy force, and that he (PORTER) had "determined to withdraw to Manassas." PORTER now asserts that POPE omitted from his citation of this dispatch the following, viz.: "I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going, and will communicate with you." Commenting upon the suppression of the sentence quoted, PORTER says:

> And these words General POPE expunges from my dispatch to suit his purpose! I will not assume to characterise such an offence against common honesty. My action was based upon sound military principle, and will bear a soldier's test. When I wrote the dispatch I believed, from report, our right was retiring under pressure of superior force, and knowing that LONGSTREET was before me with overpowering numbers and reported to be pressing, I deemed it probable my withdrawal would become a necessity if my force was to be made effective. After stigmatizing *my* "purpose," to suit which *his* garbled dispatch is published, General POPE concludes this branch of the subject as follows: "Was there in the mind of any honest man, citizen or soldier, any honorable course open to him except one of these two? Not so, thought PORTER. With his efficient corps, equal in numbers to nearly one-third of the whole army—superior in freshness and efficiency to any corps in the field—he deliberately states that he intends to march off under these appalling circumstances to Manassas Junction, precisely in the opposite direction from the army, and to abandon them to the disaster which he says he believes they were suffering. Can any words add force to this simple statement?" It seems unfortunate that such high-toned sentiments and reflections should be wasted; but, inasmuch as *I did not withdraw*, (having gone to the front and found such action unnecessary,) I trust you will concur with me as to their inappropriateness. There is no evidence on the record, nor can any be produced, to show that my command retreated; but, on the contrary, it remained all day where McDOWELL left me, save when moved to initiate or facilitate an attack. When, therefore, General POPE says I "*pretended*" to believe his forces were being driven, in order to have an excuse for the withdrawal of mine, he does me no harm, and only compels a more universal belief in his now thoroughly established infirmity.

AN EXTRACT FROM A REBEL REPORT.

The article of General POPE, further to prove PORTER's misconduct on the 29th of August, 1862, cites from the rebel Lieutenant-General T. J. JACKSON's official report of the second battle of Bull Run, as follows:

> "The Federal infantry, about 4 o'clock in the evening, moved from under cover of the wood and advanced in several lines, first engaging the right, but soon extending its attack to the centre and left. In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pressed forward as if determined, by force of numbers and fury of assault, to drive us from our position. *So impetuous and well sustained were these onsets as to induce me to send to the Commanding General for reinforcements; but the timely and gallant advance of General Longstreet on the right, relieved my troops from the presence of overwhelming numbers* (the italics are General POPE's) and gave to those brave men the chances of an equal conflict. As LONGSTREET pressed upon the right, the Federal advance was checked and soon a general advance of my whole line was ordered. Eagerly and fiercely did each brigade press forward, exhibiting in parts of the field scenes of encounter and murderous strife not witnessed often in the turmoil of battle."

GENERAL POPE'S COMMENT.

Commenting on the foregoing, General POPE said:

> "It seems, then, that JACKSON was so hard driven by that army which PORTER considered defeated that he could not hold his ground, and sent to General R. E. LEE for reinforcements. But LEE, according to the testimony of the Chief Engineer on his staff, took breakfast that morning on the opposite side of Thoroughfare Gap, full thirty miles distant, and it was utterly impossible to reinforce JACKSON before a very late hour of the night, long before which time the whole affair would have been ended. What, then, saved JACKSON from a disastrous defeat? Why, the very troops taken from in front of PORTER when he deserted the field."

PORTER'S REPLY.

"From all of which," says PORTER, "I am compelled to take the inflation by stating, as a fact, that the report of General JACKSON refers to the action of the next day, (Aug. 30,) and the troops who were so 'impetuous' were *my troops*, commanded by me, whom General POPE charges as having the *day before* been in a frame of mind fit for any wicked purpose." PORTER adds that if POPE could prove that this contest took place on the 29th he would convict himself of great inaccuracy in his testimony before the Court Martial and in his official report to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, wherein he said:

> "I believe, in fact I am positive, that at 5 o'clock on the 29th, General PORTER had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of JACKSON and to have fallen upon his rear; that if he had done so, we would have gained a decided victory over the army of JACKSON *before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet, &c., &c.*"

"Now, I submit," says PORTER, "that LONGSTREET could not have been engaged at 4 P. M. of the 29th August, in 'saving JACKSON from disastrous defeat,' by 'taking troops from in front' of me, if those troops were miles away at 5 o'clock, and according to POPE's testimony, they did not begin to arrive till sundown on that day, and were coming on the field all night and the next morning, (30th.')

THE CONCLUSION.

General PORTER concludes his reply to General POPE as follows:

> "Without the slightest disposition to avail myself of any technical point that could be raised in my favor, I submit that on account of General POPE's course and assertions, grave doubts arise as to whether my trial was in accordance with the act of Congress of May 29, 1830, which states: 'Whenever a general officer commanding an army, or a Colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the army of the United States under his command, the general Court Martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States.' Now, General POPE, in his protest of Sept. 16, 1867, against a rehearing of my case, comes forward as my accuser and prosecutor. In his report to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he says, 'I considered it a *duty I owed to the country to bring Fitz John Porter to justice*. With his conviction and punishment ended all official connection *I have since had* with anything that related to the operations I conducted in Virginia.' The letter of the article may perhaps not have been violated, but in spirit its violation was perfected, for if General POPE was the 'accuser or prosecutor,' as he *now* appears, then my Court should have been appointed by the President, and not by the General-in-Chief."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, with an accompanying bill, relative to the acquisition of sites for national coast defences. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CAPTURED ORDNANCE FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. THAYER, from the Military Committee, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridges' Battery Association, at Chicago, certain captured ordnance. Passed.

THE IRONCLAD NAVY.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for information as to the number and character of the ironclads belonging to the Navy of the United States; what they have cost; by whom designed; by what officers their construction has been recommended, and what is their present condition.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Committees of Conference on the part of the Senate were appointed upon the disagreements between the two Houses on the Naval Deficiency and Military Academy bills, as follows:

On the former, Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Cragin and Casserley; on the latter, Messrs. Wilson, Schurz and Stockton.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. DRAKE to allow the free transmission of newspaper exchanges through the mails, as at present.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, delivered an argument upon the necessity of various modifications of the bill in the event of its passage, so that the operations of the Agricultural Department in the circulation of valuable information might not be impeded, and the Department thus virtually destroyed. Provision was also necessary relating to the free transmission of the correspondence of foreign Governments and other matters. He regarded the franking privilege as a privilege not to members of Congress, but to the people to communicate freely with their representatives. It was one of the sources of political light and knowledge, and could not safely be abridged. The people were entitled to know what their representatives did here, and to know it at little cost. He suggested that the bill should be recommitted with a view to being perfected by those of its friends who might be willing to lick it into shape.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The bill was then laid aside, and the unfinished business—the Mississippi bill—was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, in reply to the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) denied the assumption that the constitutional definition of a republican form of government progressed or changed with the times, claiming that the Constitution was now as heretofore, the supreme law of the States. He held that conditions could not be imposed upon a State, such as prohibitions of any change in the State Constitution, without attacking the underlying principles of a republican government that the majority shall rule, or that the majority of the people of a State shall regulate their own institutions. He cited at length from various authorities upon constitutional law to show that the dangers of legislative usurpations had been foreseen by the founders of the Government, and that the apprehensions then expressed were now being realized in the consequences of the revolutionary and violent reconstruction system of Congress.

Mr. MORTON said the construction put by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) upon the constitutional clause guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government would entirely destroy the provision. While denying to Congress the power to preserve its work, that Senator also denied the Congressional power to reconstruct; but if the clause referred to did not vest this power in Congress it had no meaning whatever.

Mr. DAWES delivered a lengthy argument upon the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments, and proceeded to give his interpretation of the truly republican form of government, and pointed out the infringement thereof by the reconstruction policy of Congress.

At 5:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, presented petitions from citizens of six States interested in the use and sale of lumber for the repeal of the law imposing duties on imported lumber.

CLOSE OF LAND OFFICES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, offered a resolution to close the land office in any State where the unsold lands do not exceed ten thousand acres, which was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To regulate fees of attorneys, &c., in the United States Courts.

By Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania—Authorizing the payment of bounties to persons who were rejected as volunteers, and who were immediately afterwards drafted and held to service.

A CORRECTION.

In the vote yesterday on Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's resolution to increase the currency, Mr. MYERS is recorded as having voted against laying the resolution on the table. He stated that he should have been recorded as voting to lay it on the table.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

A question arose as to the order of business. Mr. DAWES wanted to go into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, wanted to call up the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case, and Mr. SWANN desired to dispose of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain for political offences. The discussion occupied half an hour, but finally the latter subject got the preference, on condition that it should be disposed of in the morning hour.

AMERICANS IMPRISONED ABROAD.

Mr. COX asked and obtained leave to have printed in the *Globe* a statement which he had received of the grievances and sufferings of those political prisoners.

Mr. SWANN, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the resolution, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. WILLARD when the subject was first up, about two weeks since.

Mr. BANKS stated that Mr. ORTH, who had reported the resolution, was unavoidably absent from the House to-day and would seek another opportunity of expressing his views in the matter.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, having five minutes before the close of the morning hour, used that time in replying to the remarks of Mr. WILLARD in eulogy of the Irish revolutionists.

About a dozen members asked and obtained permission to have speeches on the same subject printed in the *Globe*.

The resolution, which calls on the President for information was then adopted.

THE VAN WYCK-GREENE CONTESTED SEAT.

The House, at 1:45, took up the contested election case from the Eleventh Congressional District of New-York, the resolutions reported by the Committee being that GEORGE W. GREENE, the sitting member is not entitled to the seat, and that CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, the contestant, is. The subject was discussed until 4:30 o'clock, and went over until to-morrow without action.

The House then adjourned.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ASTORIA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Nassau Oil Works and O'CONNOR's icehouse were destroyed by fire this morning, and a man named DORSETT perished in the flames.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—FRANK TREMAIN's carpenter shop, at Wappinger's Falls, was designedly set on fire last night and destroyed. The loss is $2,500; covered by insurance.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The charter election to-day was closely contested. The Republicans reëlected Mayor CLARK by 356 majority, and one Overseer of the Poor and one Justice. The Democrats elected one Justice, one Overseer of the Poor and two Assessors. On Supervisors the Republicans carry five of the eight Wards. On Aldermen the Democrats carry five of the eight Wards. The Common Council stand five Democrats to three Republicans. The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County, as reported to-night, stands nineteen Republicans to eight Democrats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A horrible affair occurred at Ohioville, Ulster County, to-day. A deaf and dumb negro named GARDNER, employed by a wealthy farmer named DANIEL A. HASBROUCK, attacked the latter with an ax, and after repeated onslaughts, cut and mangled his head in a terrible manner. A physician of this city left the victim at 4:30 o'clock in a dying condition: The negro has been arrested.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—In the Municipal Court this morning, Dr. S. F. BACHELDER was charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of MARTHA A. HILL, and was held in $9,000 bail for trial....MARIA HILL, the woman arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of JACOBS, in Stoughton, has made a confession in which she charges two colored men, named WM. E. HILLS and JOHN PHILLIPS, with the commission of the murder. Their motive was robbery.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 15.—JOHN A. MUNROE was hanged this morning for the murder of CATHARINE VAIL, his mistress, and their child, in September last. He left a written confession of his crime.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Commodore STEPHEN CHAPLIN, of the United States Navy, and the last surviving officer of the battle of Lake Erie, in which he commanded the *Scorpion*, from which vessel the first and the last gun was fired, lies dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—The jury in the case of Mrs. ROSANNAH ROGERS, tried for the murder of her half-brother, have rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Last night the store of COOPER & CONARD, corner of Ninth and Market streets, was entered by burglars and robbed of 2,000 yards of silk, valued at about $5,000. The thieves effected an entrance through an adjoining building, on Little-street, in the rear to the roof. The goods were thrown out of the window to confederates, who were in waiting in the alley. The rascals made their exit in the same way.

DALLES, Minn., Feb. 15.—Ground was broken on the Northern Pacific Railroad to-day. One hundred men are at work. Six parties of engineers are in the field, and the work is to be vigorously pushed forward.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing. The great work has commenced of breaking ground on Northern Pacific.

TELEGRAMS.

An Irish Land Reform Bill in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech on the Land Question.

The Duke of Montpensier's Visit to Madrid.

Opening of the New Dominion Parliament.

Domestic News from All Parts of the Country.

EUROPE.

A Land Reform Bill for Ireland in the British House of Commons—Speech of Mr. Gladstone in Presenting the Bill—Review of the Irish Land Question.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The House of Lords transacted no business of importance to-day, and adjourned at an early hour to enable their lordships to attend the House of Commons, where it was expected that the new Irish Land bill would be introduced. In the House of Commons, the benches were filled and the galleries crowded. Notices were given of bills to relieve the Bishops from attendance on Parliament, and to reduce the rate of letter and newspaper postage. A denial was made on the part of the Government that negotiations had been entered upon for the renewal of the commercial treaty with France.

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose and asked leave to bring in a bill for land reform in Ireland. He referred to the day on which he introduced the Irish Church bill, when other measures to meet the demands of Ireland were promised, and he said he would now proceed to fulfill that promise. He recapitulated the history of the land question since 1833. The necessity for its settlement was now generally admitted. He hoped there would be a union of all parties in favor of the proposed reform. The best talent of the kingdom had been applied to the solution of the problem. It must gratify the Irish people to see England giving years of ungrudging labor to the understanding and redress of their grievances. The recent agrarian outrages were not due to the revival of this question. They were not of frequent occurrence in the agricultural sections, and were rare in the purely Celtic ones. Irish land tenures were widely different from those of England and Scotland. The Irish landlord usually differed from his tenant in politics and religion, and seldom lived on his estates. The tenant was bound to improve the land, but was often deprived of the crops he had planted. The people believed that the soil was their own and that it had been taken from them by conquest and confiscation. During the last ten years, while the value of labor had remained stationary, the cost of living had increased and the progress of Ireland had been checked. Half a century of legislation had done nothing for the small landholders or the peasantry. Mr. GLADSTONE then reviewed the legislation on this subject since the act of Union, and continued: "Emigration was a good method of relief when voluntary; but when it became compulsory, and men were compelled to leave who were willing to remain, it was exile, and angered its victims. In the west of Ireland, where the tenant was the least secure, the value of the land had not doubled in ninety years, while in England it had trebled within that time, and in Scotland, where the tenant was most secure, it had increased six fold. Mr. GLADSTONE then enumerated the features of the bill which he proposed to introduce. It provided for security of tenure, the facilitation of transfer and purchase of land, for loans to tenants desiring to buy, and to landlords to enable them to reclaim waste lands. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration; Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; evictions for non-payment of rent are to bar all claims against tenants; notices to quit are to give the tenant one year's time from the end of the current year, and the county cess is to be divided between the landlords and the tenants.

The bill will be read a second time on the 7th of March.

Another Animated Debate in the French Chambers—Illness of the Empress Eugenie—The Prisoners During the Paris Riots.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. CHOISEUIL, a Deputy of the Left, asserted that his party in the Chamber really represented the majority of the country. This called forth an indignant denial from M. OLLIVIER. He declared that the present Ministry were the true representatives of the majority, and supported by it, they would do their duty. A wise Government, he continued, conciliates opposition, but does not sacrifice its policy. The majority is not intolerant, but the minority have no right to assume to speak in the name of the nation. JULES FAVRE declared that the Minister had insulted and calumniated the party of the Left. M. OLLIVIER concluded the discussion by stating that the Government would persist in its liberal course, but would resist dangerous agitation, whether in the streets or in the Press....The Emperor and the Prince Imperial visited the Bois de Boulogne to-day. The Prince, who had completely recovered from his recent illness, skated on the Lake. The Empress EUGENIE is quite ill, and could not accompany the party....The persons arrested during the recent disorders have nearly all had their preliminary examinations. Thus far one hundred and four have been held to appear before the Court. ....The speech of the King of Prussia at the opening of the Federal Parliament is not well received here. Nearly all the journals consider it menacing in tone....*La Liberté* says that the family of King LOUIS, of Bavaria, have met at at Munich to consider the question of recommending his withdrawal from the throne. The *Liberté* thinks the matter may well become one of national importance in Germany.

The London Times on the Canadian Debate—The Duke of Montpensier in Madrid—A Russian Demand on Switzerland—Opposition to the Pope.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Times* this morning in reviewing last evening's debate in Parliament rejoices that the Government has adopted the idea so often advocated in the columns of the *Times*, viz., the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The *Times* admits that Canada is the only English colony liable to be invaded in case of war; yet peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture....The weather is again fair, though cold.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Duke of MONTPENSIER has arrived here, and is already in intimate communication with General PRIM. He has had long interviews both with PRIM and Admiral TOPETE. These circumstances cause much comment. The Duke will leave Madrid to-day. During his visit here he desired to remain *incognito*, but his presence was known throughout the city. It is reported that he will proceed to London.....During the sessions of the Cortes yesterday the Government was interrogated as to the urgency of the revision of the treaty with England on the slave trade—slavery being now rejected by the national conscience,—and the right of search which that treaty gave to England, leading to vexatious interference with the Spanish share of the rich commerce with Africa. Senor SILVELA, the Minister of State, replied that by the treaty England paid $2,000,000 for the right of search, so it was a fair bargain; but the Government would invite England to revise the treaty, as Spain would no longer countenance or allow the importation of negroes.

ZURICH, Feb. 15.—Russia has made a peremptory demand of the Swiss Government for the surrender of a certain felon, who took refuge in this country some time ago. As there is no treaty between Russia and Switzerland for extradition, the Government will deliberate upon the matter.

ROME, *via* PARIS, Feb. 15.—Advices from Constantinople represent that the Armenians, by a large majority, have decided not to recognize the authority of their Patriarch, for the reason that he is too feeble to resist the encroachments of the Pope of Rome on the rights of Eastern Catholics. The Turkish Government is disposed to support the Armenians in this resolution, and fears are entertained of a schism between them and Rome.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The *Free Press* confirms the report that the protest of Austria and other Catholic Powers, against the Papal Syllabus, has been transmitted to Rome.

PARAGUAY.

More Fighting—Lopez Again in the Field—A Victory for the Allies.

LISBON, Feb. 15.—Rio Janeiro journals contain accounts of an engagement at Rio Verde. The Brazilians, under the command of Colonel FARARES, assaulted and carried the Paraguayan intrenchments without loss. LOPEZ was near the scene of the action. Some of his officers had gone over to the Brazilians.

CANADA.

Opening of the Dominion Parliament—The Speech from the Throne.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—To-day, at 3 P. M., the Governor-General, in the chamber of the Senate, in presence of the members of the Senate and House of Commons, proceeded to open the third session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with a speech from the throne. After speaking of the general prosperity of the country, his Excellency says:

> "I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the Northwest territories. Unfortunate misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada have led to complications of a grave character. With a view to their removal I have thought it desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation before adopting other measures, and the latest advices lead me to expect that the groundless alarms entertained by a portion of the inhabitants have given place to a desire to listen to explanations which I have caused to be made to them. The efforts made in the spirit which has animated my Government throughout, can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulties, and thereby secure a speedy incorporation of the Northwest territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired for the Empire and the Dominion. The act for the temporary government of the territories when united with Canada will expire at the close of the present session. A measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.
>
> A new measure on the question of banking and currency, intended to insure safety to the community, without interfering with the legitimate operations of the banks, is promised. The elective franchise and the regulation of Parliamentary elections in the several Provinces, a new census, and the defence of the Province and immigration make up the remaining subjects touched on in the speech.

Prince ARTHUR occupied a seat on the throne, at the right hand of his Excellency.

GEORGIA.

Election of Senators—No Nominations by the Democrats.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—The Senate and House met at 10 o'clock this morning. At 12 o'clock they proceeded in the election of Senators. In the Senate, Mr. BLODGETT, for the term commencing 1871, received 31 votes; present and not voting, 7. Mr. FARROW, for the term ending 1873, received 29 votes; present and not voting, 10; Mr. WHITELY, for the term ending 1871, received 28 votes; present and not voting, 9. In the House Mr. BLODGETT received 84 votes; present and not voting, 35; Mr. FARROW received 79 votes; present and not voting, 40; Mr. WHITELY received 82; present and not voting, 37. The Democrats made no nominations, and generally abstained from voting, preferring to rely on the admission of HILL and MILLER. The Republican candidates received the vote of nearly two-thirds of those present, and a majority on a joint ballot of all the members elected. Both Houses will meet in joint convention to-morrow at 12 o'clock to announce the result.

THE WEST.

Arrest of a Mail Robber—Pursuit of a Fugitive Wife—Capture of a Counterfeiter—The Municipal Election in Salt Lake.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—WILLIAM JONES, the driver of a wagon employed to transport the mails from the Chicago Post Office to the Rock Island Railroad Depot, has been arrested for robbing the mails of over $100,000 worth of drafts. It has been his custom for a long time to drive to out-of-the-way streets, and then to cut open the mail bags, with the assistance of accomplices, and abstract large numbers of letters containing drafts. It is not known whether he has ever taken money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—WILLIAM RAYNOR, a wealthy farmer, of Perry County, Ohio, came here in pursuit of his wife, who ran away with a person named GEORGE McPHERSON *alias* Colonel Porter, and carried off the household goods and $1,000 in money. McPHERSON and his paramour have doubtless gone to Kansas. RAYNOR has found the goods here, and will probably return home, leaving his wife to her fate....A person accused of counterfeiting $10 Treasury notes was arrested in Pike County, Ill., on Thursday last, by the direction of Colonel WHITLEY, of the United States Secret Service, and taken to Springfield, Ill.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 14.—The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. The best order was preserved at the polls. The Orthodox (Brighamite) ticket was elected by a large majority. The authorities discouraged women from voting at the election, but some half a dozen of them voted. Both tickets were voted for by women. The weather has been so pleasant for the last two weeks that gardening has commenced. The Legislature is still in session at Salt Lake.

The New-Hampshire Campaign—First Labor Reform Meeting.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 15.—The Labor Reform Party held the first campaign meeting last night, at Eagle Hall, which was densely filled, the galleries being occupied by ladies. The Concord brigade band was in attendance. The meeting was called to order by JOHN B. WATSON, of Concord, who introduced SAMUEL FLINT, the candidate for Governor, who addressed the meeting. A letter from ALEXANDER TROUP, of the New-York Labor Reform, was read, stating that a similar party would be formed in New-York.

Affairs in Texas—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—The Senatorial election is fixed for the 22d inst. The Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified. The Fourteenth Amendment has passed the House. The President of the Senate has been declared ineligible by General REYNOLDS, and unseated. Messrs. PELATO and ELAM, Conservatives, from the Third and Thirtieth Districts, have been unseated, and Radicals put in their places.

CURRENT NOTES.

Some judicial decisions are not judicious.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention is to be held on the 10th of March.

George Washington has sued the City of Atlanta, Ga., and the trial of the case is set down for the 22d of February.

A cynical bachelor suggests to us that many of the girls of the period are less facts than figures.

"Red as a Rose is She," is the title of a recent novel. Soon we shall have "Blue as a Cotton Umbrella is He."

It is reported that a popular lecturer last year realized $22,000 by his lectures, and has engagements this year amounting to $40,000. The figures look large.

Lieutenant-Governor John C. Lee, of Ohio, says he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Toledo District.

If recent suspicions are well-founded, people having sons to educate, will soon be inquiring if all the West Point cadetships have been disposed of.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New-Hampshire have voted to invite all clergymen in the State to preach temperance discourses on the Sunday before the election.

The total cost of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was $6,562,668, and the receipts from the sale of lands given by the General Government and tolls to Nov. 30, 1868, were $7,150,663.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* wants the Government to establish at once a great national Navy Yard, and it wants it established at Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, who sailed on the 24th of October from this port in the ship *Golden Fleece*, commanded by his son, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst.

Western papers report that Mrs. M. A. P. Darwin has been elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature in the Burlington University.

S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., will deliver an address upon the life and services of the late George Peabody, at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, on Friday next.

A Kentucky youth, bent upon an elopement with the girl of his choice, seized a handcar last week and on it transported her to a station where they could take the train for Cincinnati.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society held its annual meeting in Philadelphia on Monday night, and elected Wm. M. Wallace President and James R. Snowden Corresponding Secretary.

Connecticut friends of the late General Joseph A. Mower are raising a fund to erect a monument to his memory, and it is suggested that an additional sum be raised for the benefit of his family.

The leaders of the Labor Reform Party in New-Hampshire have forgotten all about the Eight-hour law in the present political campaign, and are working day and night to advance their cause. They are finding it necessary.

Hon. Elias Manchester died in Levanna, Cayuga County, on the 7th inst., aged 77 years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1831, and was prominent in the movement for the repeal of the law for imprisonment for debt.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature permitting fox hunting in that State between Oct. 1 and April 16, and providing against suits for trespass in the case of persons engaged in it, unless it be shown that they maliciously or unlawfully injured the property chased over.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* does up an item in this way: "One day last week E. C. Farnsworth, Esq., of Templeton, had an ox break his neck by catching his horn around a tree. He was quite fat, so that the loss was not very heavy."

Rev. Dr. J. H. Bomberger is President of a new College under the patronage of the Philadelphia Classis of the German Reformed Church, about to go into operation at Collegeville, Montgomery County, Penn. Considerable funds are being raised towards endowments, and suitable buildings are being provided.

An old negro preaching in a Maine town, recently condemned the general tendency of men to wish they had others opportunities to do good, and asked: "What would the hummin' bird do wid de eagle's wings? And what could de eagle do wid de hummin' bird's wings? Bredren, use de wings of faith God has gibben you, and God will care for both de eagles' and de hummin' birds' flight."

The Maine Supreme Judicial Court has just tried a suit on a promissory note. The plaintiff claimed that the indorsement of the note was; "I back this note holden for debt and costs." The defendant claimed that the indorsement was: "I back this *not* holden for debt and costs," and that the letter "e" had been added. Verdict was rendered for the defendant.

The Honolulu *Gazette*, of Jan. 12, says that the volcano Mauna Loa showed considerable activity. A dense smoke was constantly issuing from it, and several times flames had been seen in the night. The crater of Kilauea was comparatively inactive, although it was observable that the smoke issuing from the crevices in and about the crater was much more dense than it has hitherto been known to be.

The *post-mortem* examination showed that Congressman Hoag died from an abscess on the brain. His heart, lungs, liver, spine, &c., were critically examined, and all found in a perfectly healthy condition; and until the discovery of the abscess, about the size of a large hickory nut, at the base of the brain, the matter was a mystery. The physicians agreed that the case was a remarkable one, nothing of the kind being found in the records of the Medical Department of the Government.

The San Antonio *Herald* asks Northern papers to say that Western Texas has the most fertile and productive soil, the most healthy climate during the entire year and the cheapest farming and grazing lands in the world, and that well timbered and watered lands requiring but little labor to clear, fence and cultivate are to be had in and between the valleys of the Colorado, Guadalupe, San Marcos and San Antonio Rivers, at the nominal price of from $1 to $3 per acre. To the consumptive, particularly, it says, Come.

Beaten in the Corps Legislatif, the French Protectionists are also out-voted by practical economists outside of it. The Society of French Agriculturists, under the presidency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, opened its annual session at Paris three weeks ago. The apostle of protection, M. Pouyer Quertier, appeared with a numerous following, to demand the condemnation of the commercial treaties. At a meeting numbering upwards of 700 members, gathered from all parts of France, the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority: 1. That no reason has appeared for condemning the treaties. 2. That the fullest possible inquiry into their operation should be encouraged.

The owners of a Nevada mine sent to their Chicago agent a glowing account of its wondrous richness, with the intention that he should put the mine upon the market. The Chicago agent, however, who was not very intimately acquainted with the Pacific Coast elephant, carefully examined the report, saw in imagination immense mountains of the shining bullion going for a mere song, as it were, and after mature deliberation utterly refused to act. He wrote to the owners of the property that to sacrifice it for the nominal figures demanded would be a piece of wanton recklessness to which he did not desire to be a party, and for this reason he had dismissed negotiations, which otherwise would have culminated in the early sale of the property.

Reduction of Canal Tolls—Report of the Commissioners.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 14.

The report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund is chiefly noticeable as a revival of the Oswego policy of high tolls, and shows how little hope exists of any material reduction unless we can remove the constitutional restrictions. It is charged that the report was made by Comptroller Allen, who is an Oswego man; and we know that it was made in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Howe, also of Oswego.

As the Constitution now stands, the tolls cannot be reduced until the canal debt is paid—which, with the declining revenues indicated last year, cannot be hoped for in ten years to come. Comptroller Allen estimates the canal debt, after deducting all sinking funds, at $12,600,000, and gravely proposes that it should all be paid off before the tolls are reduced. We can readily see the reason of that recommendation. It is simply because such a policy would drive Western commerce through the Welland Canal to enter the Erie Canal at Oswego, in order to avoid the tolls between Buffalo and Syracuse.

Senator Hardenburgh's resolution, aiming at a reduction of tolls, is a step in the right direction, but it will prove mere buncombe if not followed by legislation involving some plan to amend or avoid the existing constitutional restrictions—either Mr. Hatch's or one equally practical. We must make the Canal Board as free to adjust the future canal policy of the State as a board of railroad directors, if we would hope to succeed in retaining our inland commerce.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Examination of George Judson, for Alleged Robbery of the Post Office, Before United States Commissioner Jones.

The examination in the case of George Judson, who is charged with appropriating to his own use money belonging to the Brooklyn Post Office, was resumed before Commissioner Jones yesterday.

Thomas A. Kelly, sworn—Redirect examination by District-Attorney Parris. On Jan. 21 I was charged with 42 cents; I paid to Mr. Judson 42 cents on that day; on Jan. 22 I was charged with $1 71 and returned that amount on that day; on Jan. 25, 49 cents; returned 49 cents [cash that day; on the 26th, charged $2 48, but 13 cents was on a letter; paid Mr. Judson $2 35; I received one letter which did not belong to my route; I was charged with ten letters at 13 cents, but was charged with one too much; two at 23 cents each, one with 31 cents and one at 41 cents; the money I returned on these I returned all to Mr. Judson; all the money I returned to Mr. Judson; I recollect of paying to no one else; I paid it to Mr. Judson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanderson—I cannot recollect the day I made my first memorandum; I made Mr. Gaylor's acquaintance about the last of January; at the first interview Mr. Judson's name was mentioned; I showed Mr. Gaylor the memorandum I had kept; I had kept a memorandum up to the latter part of January; I did not mention the discrepancy when I discovered it in July to Mr. Judson; I mentioned it to one other carrier; the first date taken was about the 20th of July; I took it until I found everything running correctly when I stopped; I made these entries on the day of the date at my desk; almost immediately from my slate; I asked Mr. Judson, how much do I owe you, and then I looked if it agreed with mine, and then I made it up; I had no reason to think that Mr. Judson called off the carriers' account from improper motives; this calling off is for the purpose that the amount of mail matter may be made up monthly; the book is always open to the carriers; different persons have called it off; on the night in question Mr. Judson was late, and volunteered to do it; there was nothing strange in his doing it; Mr. Gaylor did not speak of any other case to me at the time; I don't know who opened the conversation with Mr. Gaylor; Mr. Booth introduced me to Mr. Gaylor, in Booth's office in Myrtle-avenue, his place of business; a day or two before I had a conversation with Mr. Booth; at the introduction Mr. Gaylor told me who he was; he asked me if I knew about the paying of money; I showed him my memorandum; he read it and told me to keep it, and to keep on with a memorandum; I have always made a correct return of letters; I will not swear I could not make an error; during the time I made these reports I do not know whether the stamp clerks came for stamps; there is no general system of checks in the office; when I next saw Mr. Gaylor I was called into the office on the 31st of January; I told them I had told Mr. Donohue, the other carrier.

William P. Wilde, sworn—I receive my letters from the distribution clerk, Mr. Martin, and often receive letters upon which the postage is not paid; on Jan. 3, I do not know how much money was charged against me on Mr. Judson's book; during the month of January I returned all the money I received, with the exception of a 46 cent letter on the 27th January; I paid the money always to Mr. Judson; I never examined his books.

Cross-examined—I never kept a memorandum; I know only by general recollection; I had so few I couldn't forget them; the first intimation I had of the correctness of Judson's accounts being questioned was on the first day of the examination.

Joseph Donohue, sworn—Am a carrier at the Post Office; have been employed as carrier over three years; I can tell how much postage I was charged with on July 29, by reference to memorandum; (the memorandum being a copy was objected to;) I can only tell by recollection; there was a discrepancy on the 29th of July; all I can recollect is that the amount charged to me was less than I paid; that is all the recollection I have of it; the copy I have is an exact copy of the original; I have compared the original with the book; I made the copy myself; the original is destroyed.

By Mr. Sanderson—It is six months ago that I saw the original; I was copying it; I don't know what I did with the original.

By the Commissioner—Even if I had made a mistake, I would read it from the paper as being true, for I believe it to be true; I would state it from this paper, not from recollection; I did not return some letters in the month of July on which money was not paid; I recollect Jan. 31; don't recollect if any money was charged against me; don't recollect any letters being returned; I was not questioned by Mr. Gaylor on that day.

Ebenezer Rich, sworn—Am a carrier, Brooklyn Post Office; on the 31st of January was charged with $1 07; I returned on that day $1 07 to Mr. Judson.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect the day of the week the 31st came on; I carried out 150 to 175 letters that day; five or six, it might have been seven, on which I was to collect postage; I was called by Mr. Gaylor on the 1st of February; these entries remain about the fourth day; no particular rule about how long entries shall remain; I know that the amount was $1 07; I am willing to swear that I returned $1 07 on that day; I see the carrier's book on Mr. Judson's book; the correctness of my slate depends upon the office slate kept by Mr. Martyns; I know that $1 07 was returned by comparing the entry on my slate with the book.

The Bright Red Light in the Sky.

From the Binghamton Republican, Feb. 8.

Many of the citizens of Binghamton have been interested in seeing a bright light, which appeared in the sky in the eastern part of the horizon. Many theories have been made as to what the cause of it was. Some have wondered whether or not it was a deflection of the aurora borealis; others have thought it was the head light of a locomotive. In fact, there have been many different opinions of it. But it was one of the simplest matters in the world. At the oil refinery, in the eastern part of the city, the workmen are in the habit of burning bones and grinding them. Through these they filter the oil to get out the colored and oily matter, which is generally in the oil before it is filtered. These bones, after having been once used, are full of this inflammable colored matter. Apart from the main building is a shed, and in this is a place dug out, in which is a large oblong iron pan; all around this is a very hot fire, which causes the pan to become red hot; into this pan are thrown all of the ground bones, combined with the oily substance. The oily stuff immediately ignites and causes a very brilliant light, and the large doors of the shed being open, it casts a very beautiful reflection in the sky. In dark nights the flashes, which light up the clouds, may be seen at the distance of miles.

Railroad Commutation Tickets—Important Decision in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 7.

The Supreme Court of this State has given a decision of special importance to commuters on railroads. It appears that Theodore W. Downs, who was a regular commuter between New-York and Bridgeport, over the New-York and New-Haven Road, had on one trip left his ticket at home, and the conductor (though knowing that Downs was a commuter, yet obeying the orders of the road) demanded payment of the regular fare, which was refused. Downs was therefore ejected from the train at the Fairfield Station, and brought suit to recover damages. The case in the Court below was reserved for the advice of the Supreme Court, which last week rendered a decision in favor of the railroad company.

Strike at the Iron Works in Troy.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 14.

As stated in Saturday's second edition, the men employed at the iron works in the lower part of the city have decided not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages, and consequently work at all these establishments is now suspended. The strikers number over 2,000 persons, and there appears to be a general determination to go through a long strike rather than yield. Some of them, however, are fearful as to the result, and it is said that several of the foremen have advised the men to go to work at the reduced wages until a more favorable opportunity for a strike offers itself. It is stated that the Rensselaer Iron Works has enough manufactured iron on hand to last six months, and these foremen think that it would be better to wait until this quantity is reduced. No meeting had been called up to 11 o'clock this morning, and no conference has been held with the employers. The men are congregated in groups on the streets in the vicinity of the works, and discuss the strike among themselves with great earnestness. Some of the men say that if this reduction had been made during the Summer months they would have been better prepared to strike. The employers appear to be determined to insist on their terms, and the end of the difficulty is hidden in the future.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man Townsend have been received at this office:

Feb. 14, Cash	$5 00
Pity	1 00
Previously acknowledged	416 25
Total	$422 25

Brooklyn Poultry Show.

There is now open in Brooklyn, corner of Montague and Court streets, a splendid show of rare and high-bred poultry. The collection embraces English, French and Asiatic varieties; also, water fowls and turkeys. Mr. Gavit's crested turkey Victor Emmanuel holds the place of honor, and fills it with becoming dignity. There are in all 400 on exhibition, and breeders and fanciers should lose no time in seeing them and selecting from them. D. E. Gavit, late Secretary of the New-York State Poultry Society, is a director, and is also a large contributor, as is Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. One other gentleman exhibits seventy-five coops of imported poultry.

THE ERIE TRIALS.

Continuation of the Susquehanna Railroad War—Mr. Ramsey in Contempt—A Referee Appointed to Decide How Much He is So.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barnard, yesterday, the Susquehanna Railroad war was continued. In the case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* Ramsey et al., a motion was made to have Mr. Ramsey declared to be in contempt for proceeding with his suit against the Erie Company in defiance of the injunction issued in this suit last December.

Mr. Field, for the motion, moved that Mr. Ramsey be declared to be in contempt, and that an order of reference be made to ascertain what damages the plaintiffs have sustained in consequence of the disobedience of the injunction.

In reply Mr. Peckham read affidavits to the effect that the Erie Company had itself proceeded in the suit, and that Mr. Ramsey had acted in good faith, relying on the decision of the Court in the case of Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway Company.

Mr. Field contended that the Company had done nothing in the suit except as they were forced to do by the defendants. They could not wait and suffer themselves to be torn limb from limb without making proper efforts in self-defence. In regard to the doctrine now claimed, that the Supreme Court in one district could not enjoin an action in another district, it was enough to say that in Rochester the defendant, Ramsey, had, in one suit, procured the injunctions of, as he claimed, thirty-six proceedings, but, as they claimed, of twenty-seven, none of which were in the Rochester District.

Mr. Porter, in replying to Mr. Field, made a statement of the different steps which had been taken in the proceedings. The injunction, he said, was originally issued by his Honor *ex parte*, and it was afterwards thought that it was such a one as should not be continued without argument. Argument was heard, however, on the 9th of December last, and his Honor then stated that the ground of the injunction was the relations of one of the counsel. To avoid that, they had shown that that counsel had no further connection with the suit. Mr. Porter said he had applied for a postponement of the motion to March 2. That motion had been granted, but to his surprise the counsel had presented him with an order fixed for an entirely different day.

Judge Porter contended that the injunction was improvidently granted, and should not be continued, because, first, it rests upon mere information and belief; second, the complaint states no cause of action to uphold an injunction; third, this is a suit in equity in this district to restrain further proceedings in a suit in equity pending in another district, and upon a state of facts on which no such action can be sustained; and, fourth, an injunction should not be continued in a case where the General Term of this district has decided that such an injunction is "absolutely void," and "that anybody might lawfully disregard it." (Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, 51 Barbour, pp. 368, 370.) Mr. Porter said he had applied for a postponement of this motion on March 2. That motion had been granted, but to his surprise the counsel had presented him with an order fixed for an entirely different day. On that day he had come in and his Honor had directed an order of reference as to the issues; it was then understood that the whole matter was to stand over until the report was made in the reference. He had seen no referee's report, and had heard nothing in regard to the matter. Mr. Ramsey had shown that he relied on the decision of the General Term in the case of Schel *vs.* The Erie Railroad Company. That decided that a suit in equity in one district could not be restrained by an injunction in another district. That was the law of this judicial district, made by its General Term. His Honor Judge Barnard had been one of the Judges concurring in that decision, and his assent was necessary to the making of that decision. Mr. Ramsey was surely justified in relying on it. His Honor had himself intimated at the last hearing of this proceeding that his (Ramsey's) contempt was merely technical. As to the Rochester decision, that was distinguished from the other case in this, that it was a final judgment, but it was the law of that district. If it were more, then the plaintiff and his counsel were themselves moving in this proceeding directly contrary to that injunction.

Mr. Field replied that the decision was not correctly stated, and that the Rochester decision was later than the one cited. That the decision of the Seventh District proposed to tie up proceedings in the First, Second, Third and Fifth Districts.

Counsel said there was very good reason why the reference ordered as to another person (D. B. Eaton, Esq.,) had not been proceeded with.

Mr. Field said the other side had placed them in this position.

Judge Barnard interrupted Mr. Field by saying: "Draw up the order appointing Mr. Willard Bartlett a referee, serve a copy on the other side, and it will be settled the next morning."

Mr. Field said he had drawn the order, which he read. It declared Mr. Ramsey to be in contempt. Judge Barnard struck out the word "willful" and then signed the order as drawn by Mr. Field. The case will come up again on the 2d of March.

Mr. Hosea B. Perkins' Remarks at Grammar School No. 11.

The following is the address of Mr. Hosea B. Perkins on the occasion of the presentation of the Kelly medal at Grammar School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, to which we made reference yesterday:

Mr. President: I am at a loss to know why Brother Kelly should select me to perform this pleasant duty, knowing as I do that he has more of the gallantry of modern times than myself. His gallantry, however, is of that modest and unpretending character that ever attaches itself to real merit, and sooner or later wins for its possessor an honorable and enduring name. The fame of the statesman may, in the long progress of ages, become dim; the laurel that entwines the brow of the soldier may fade and wither, but the merits and virtues of the public benefactor rest upon a solid basis and endure forever. I congratulate you, my young friend, on the great advantages you have enjoyed under our splendid system of education. Its influence is felt not only in our great cities and populous towns, but in our quiet villages that lie embosomed amid the "leafy drapery of our Western forests." The time that you have passed in this school has not been spent in vain; the intellectual culture that you have received within these walls, will not only be a "passport to society and a protection against insult," but it will buoy you up and sustain you through all the vicissitudes of life; it will bring out in "strong and bold relief" all the nobler and better attributes of your character, as does the sunlight the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, and point you in words of encouragement to the "bright beyond." You, my young friend, who are standing, as it were, upon the very threshold of life, and are as yet ignorant of its trials and tribulations, and have thus far existed only amid music, poetry and Summer flowers, permit me to say that these unalloyed pleasures cannot always exist; and you will perhaps find too soon that life has its trials, disappointments and regrets. When time has wrought with you many changes, and your sunny brow is wrinkled with care, and your bright locks are silvered o'er with the hoar frost of age, you will then, perchance, remember with pleasure this happy event—this spot of azure, it may be, in a clouded sky. I might extend my remarks, and extol your virtues and your merits, but is not this beautiful medal, and the noble motto, "To be and not to seem," inscribed upon it, more suggestive than the finest utterance of the orator; does it not adequately bespeak your energy, your industry and your moral worth? It tells of days and nights of untiring toil and study. It's a treasure of far greater value than any trophy won upon the tented field—a priceless treasure that you should wear in your "heart of hearts" to the very latest hour of your mortal existence—a diadem that honored age places upon the fair brow of deserving youth. In whatever position in life your lot may be cast, whether upon the storm-tormented ocean of misfortune and sorrow, or upon the calm and placid sea of peaceful prosperity, may this medal serve as a faithful monitor, ever whispering in your ear the brief but impressive words, "to be, and not to seem."

Frauds on Strangers.

John Clark, now residing in Front-street, complained at the Mayor's Office that some time ago he bought a ticket for Europe at No. 146 Liberty-street, and exchanged $870 in greenbacks for gold. On reaching Liverpool he found that he had been swindled out of nearly $800. An officer was sent with Clark, and $400 were recovered.

John Quinn, hailing from Connecticut, was swindled out of $332 in precisely the same manner as detailed in the preceding case. An officer was sent with Quinn, but he failed to recognize the persons who had victimized him.

John Lord, of Boston, complained that he had been swindled out of $150 at the office of the Oroide Watch Company, No. 233 Broadway. The money has not yet been recovered.

Marshal Tooker has discovered that a number of the lower class of lawyers are in the habit of standing outside the Mayor's office, offering their services to persons coming there for redress, and doubtless, in many cases, victimizing to a considerable extent. He has taken measures to put an end to this practice.

Shooting at a Political Meeting.

Samuel Laffin, who resides in No. 323 West Twentieth-street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of shooting at Michael Clyne on the previous evening at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The alleged offence occurred at a Republican meeting held on Monday evening in the Sixteenth Ward, for the election of delegates for the District Committee. The meeting was composed of rival Republican factions, and during the excitement two men named Brennan and Gills came into rather unfriendly collision and a fight ensued. A rush was instantly made towards the parties either with the intention of separating them or urging them on to continue the fight, when Clyne struck Laffin and a general *mêlée* was the result. Enraged at the blow Laffin drew a pistol and fired. Clyne immediately cried out that he was shot and called in Officer Grier, of the Sixteenth Precinct, to whom he gave Laffin in charge. During the hearing of the case, yesterday morning, the Court was crowded by the ward politicians and the friends of the parties, and a considerable degree of interest was evinced in the result of the investigation. The prosecutor appeared in Court with his head bandaged from the effects of the shot, and testified to the facts which occasioned the disturbance as already stated.

A number of witnesses were examined for the defence, who stated that when Laffin fired the pistol he was in an adjoining room, and he did so merely to intimidate the parties. It was also stated that Clyne received the injury in his head previous to the holding of the meeting, and it was not the result of a pistol shot.

Judge Cox considered the charge of felonious assault had failed to be established against the prisoner, but held him to bail for disorderly conduct in the sum of $1,000.

HEAVY CRIMINAL SENTENCES.

Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions Yesterday—Two Burglars, an Incendiary, and One Male and One Female Thief Sent to State Prison by Recorder Hackett.

Criminal offenders were dealt with in the most rigorous manner by Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the fullest penalty of the law being imposed on each prisoner arraigned for sentence. There were five culprits sent to State Prison for various terms, amounting in the aggregate to forty-four years and six months. Below is a summary of the several cases:

TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR BURGLARY.

A colored man, named George Smith, whose looks were quite repelling, was tried on a charge of breaking into the residence of Mrs. Margaret A. Butcher, No. 252 West Twelfth-street, with intent to steal. The testimony showed that the complainant heard a noise at the front door of her house about 6 o'clock in the evening; that she immediately proceeded to find out the cause of it, and that on opening the door she saw the accused standing on the steps. In reply to her questions he claimed to be in want of something to eat, and she procured some food for him. He went away after receiving it, and nothing more was heard of him until about two hours later in the evening. In the meantime Mrs. Butcher, having had her suspicions aroused, gave an account of Smith's visit to Roundsman Carter, of the Ninth Precinct, whom she called into the hallway for that purpose. While talking another noise was heard at the front door, which shortly opened to admit the accused. The latter fled on seeing the officer, but was captured after a hot chase of several blocks. During his pursuit he dropped a false key, which was found by Mrs. Butcher's son on the following day. Smith said that he came from Rahway, N. J. He was convicted of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

SEVEN WATCHES STOLEN.

A young German, named Gustav Gunner, a watchmaker and a watchtaker by profession, was charged with stealing seven watches, the property of Adolph Hankt, of No. 327 Ninth-avenue, and of John Gowans, of No. 179 Water-street. It appears that he purloined the watches during the time he was in the employ of the owners. He was sent to State Prison for five years.

SENTENCE OF A PROFESSIONAL HOUSEBREAKER.

An old burglar named Joseph McGowan was sent to State Prison for ten years for burglary in the second degree. He was caught in the act of entering the dwelling of Garret E. Winants, at No. 464 West Twenty-third-street, on the night of the 24th ult.

Catharine Rogers, a servant girl, was accused of stealing $310 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Kate Donohue, of No. 244 East Forty-eighth-street. It appeared that her mistress left her in charge of her children, for the purpose of going to her meals, and that she disappeared in her absence, taking the jewelry with her. A $200 ring which she carried off was found in the possession of a Chatham-street pawnbroker, it having previously been given to one Mrs. Mary McNamara by Catharine. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

AN INCENDIARY SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Allan J. Taylor pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree. The complainant, Harris Goldstein, charged that the prisoner willfully set fire to the tenement house No. 512 Grand-street, at a late hour on the night of the 27th ult., the basement of which was occupied by the latter as a liquor store. After the fire the defendant filed a claim against the International Insurance Company for damages to the amount of $600. He is 21 years of age, is a barkeeper by profession, and, until lately, was a resident of No. 307 Henry-street. In excuse for his crime, he said, at the time he was arrested, that he committed the act while he was crazy through drink and that he knew nothing about it. He was sent to the State Prison for seven years.

NOT GUILTY.

Michael Hurley was acquitted of the charge of breaking into the plumber's shop of J. Walsh, Jr. Margaret Carhey was also acquitted of the charge of stealing $58 worth of property from James E. O'Shea.

The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

The Cuban Revolution—Arrival of the Remains of the Late Mr. Greenwaldth.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the steamship *Bienville* arrived at Pier No. 36 North River, from Havana, having on board the remains of Mr. Greenwaldth. Mr. Greenwaldth was one of the three Americans recently shot by the Spanish Volunteers. It was expected that the removal of the remains of Mr. Greenwaldth from the steamer *Bienville* would be made the occasion of a public demonstration. This was not so. The remains were consigned to Mr. Kemp, of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, druggists, Old-slip and Water-street, and were removed by him as quietly as possible. It was the desire of the family and friends of the deceased that the ceremony should be performed with respectful reverence and privacy. Mr. Kemp carried out their wishes in that respect. The deceased served the firm of Lanman & Kemp faithfully and well for thirteen years. He was a married man, and left a wife and seven young children to mourn his loss. At present the remains are consigned to an undertaker in the Bowery. To-morrow they will be removed to the Jewish Cemetery at Williamsburg for interment.

The Boiler Explosion Disaster—Death of One of the Victims.

William Wright, the young man who was hurled into the air and terribly scalded on Monday afternoon, by the explosion of a boiler in the paper hanging manufactory of A. J. Decker, No. 815 West Thirty-third-street, died yesterday morning at the Mount Sinai Hospital from the injuries sustained. The Coroner's office was at once notified and Coroner Keenan gave permission for the removal of the remains from the hospital to the residence of his father, Sergeant Wright, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, at No. 213 East Thirty-sixth-street. Coroner Flynn has assumed jurisdiction in the case, and will grant the necessary certificate of death, after his jury has viewed the body. The examination of witnesses will not take place for several days, as the question regarding the cause of the explosion is an important one. The other victims of this terrible disaster, John Donnelly and Geo. Hussey, now lying at No. 504 West Thirty-third-street, and Bellevue Hospital, are understood to be progressing favorably, though they are in a very critical condition.

The Latest Swindle—Buying Goods on False Checks.

A new scheme for defrauding merchants has just been exposed by Hagerty Brothers, doing business at No. 16 Platt-street. It appears that the latter were visited on Monday last by a man giving his name as E. J. Blanchfield, and that they sold him $5 worth of goods. He offered a paper purporting to be a check on the Ocean National Bank for $27 50, signed by W. R. Russell, in payment for his purchases, and was handed $22 50 in change. He then left the store, taking the goods with him. On giving the check in at the bank it was pronounced worthless, the officers declaring that there was no money deposited there to the credit of W. R. Russell. The Police are now searching for the offender.

A Reform of the Tariff Demanded—Call for a Public Meeting.

The following call for a public meeting of those in favor of a reform of the Tariff has been issued:

We, the undersigned, who are opposed to the present unjust and intolerable tariff legislation of the country, and who favor a strictly revenue measure, respectfully invite our fellow-citizens to assemble in the hall of the Open Board of Brokers, No. 16 Broad-street, (two doors south of the Stock Exchange,) on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M. The object of the meeting is to devise means for the acceleration of the movement for a reform of the Tariff.

Brown Bros. & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Charles H. Marshall & Co., John S. Williams, William C. Bryant, Charles Nordhoff, Aymar & Co., Francis Cottenet, R. C. Fergusson, Henry Grinnell, Barclay & Livingston, Snow & Burgess, Taylor, Anderson & Co., Lawrence, Giles & Co., Wetmore, Cryder & Co., Boyd & Hincken, David Dows & Co., W. H. Newman & Co., Archibald Baxter, Woodruff & Robinson, E. E. Morgans' Sons, Dodd & Co., Jones & Whitlock, Robinson & Cox, Underwood & Co., Burdett, Dennis & Co., Griffith & Co., S. W. Carey, J. Walter Wood, F. Victor & Achelis, Robert Slemmon & Co., Duncan & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, Mahlon Sands, Alfred Pell, Becknagel & Co., G. C. Ward, Dunscomb, Sherman & Co., Lees & Waller, Clark, Dodge & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Ward, Campbell & Co., John J. Cisco & Co., A. Iselin & Co., Stone, Nichols & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Dennistoun, Westfeldt & Co., Benkard & Hutton, Samuel McLean & Co., Townsend & Montant, Wm. Lottimer & Co., Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co., H. Hennequin & Co., Wilmerdings & Mount, Garrett, Clark & Co., Passavant & Co., Booth, Webster & Co., C. Buckingham, P. Donald & Co., Ross, Campbell & Co., Wm. Redmond & Sons, Lord & Taylor, Cochran, McLean & Co., Richard Irvin, and many others.

A NEW RELIGION.

A Curious Case before Surrogate Hutchins—Bequest to the Cooper Union.

Richard Dryden Addington was an insurance agent, and during his life accumulated a little money. In April last he made a will, in which he directed all his money, after paying his debts, and the indispensable expenses of burying him at Norfolk, "without mutilation for preservation, under the charge of a proper person, who shall avoid all attempt at display with the body, as opposed to my Christian faith," to the Cooper Union. He declares his intention to be "to cut off from all persons connected with me (him) by marriage, birth or other relationship, the smallest possible chance of participating in any kind of property claimed by me."

An infant nephew, William Weed Addington, contests this will on the ground that his uncle was not, when making it, of sufficiently sane mind to dispose of his property. It appears from the testimony that the will was properly executed, that the testator was in earlier life a shrewd business man and quite an energetic agent, but that three or four years before his death and after some disappointments with regard to a woman, his mind took a peculiar religious turn, of which one result was a book which, except for its Unitarian doctrines, recalls some of the Quietists doctrines of two centuries ago. The doctrines in it are an utter abnegation of self and a belief in an immediate communication with the Deity.

Mr. Rogers, the principal witness examined for the opponent, gives quite clearly his later opinions. Mr. Rogers became acquainted with him in consequence of Mr. Addington's coming to the office occupied by himself and a Mr. Nemiss to consult the latter in relation to law business. He then wished to insure Mr. Rogers' life, and, Mr. Rogers says, was quite convincing, though Mr. Rogers argued on the side of investments. Mr. Rogers understood that shortly before he had been refused by a lady, and had turned his attention to religious subjects. A year later he said his mind was in such a state he could pay no attention to business. In 1868 he went South for his health, and returned in 1869. On his return Mr. Nemiss, his counsel, and the witness were asked by him to buy a book, and he conversed about it with them. The deceased told them that a ray of light struck him, penetrated his skull and entered his brain, and from that moment he became a component part of God himself, his mortality entirely ceased and he himself was in the same state that Elijah was when he was translated to heaven. His rule of conduct was governed by God himself; his spiritual wants were dictated by God; the very food he ate was dictated; if a waiter came and had two or three kinds of meat, he clasped his hands and asked direction and received an answer. In the beginning of this state if he got no answer he would go hungry, but latterly there had been no such trouble. He mentioned that once, when asked by a waiter a second time what meat he would have, before he had a chance to ask direction, he knocked the waiter down, and when witness remonstrated, the deceased said, "God struck that waiter, not I myself." He regarded it as sinful to increase the amount of money he had already accumulated, and must be guided by God in its distribution. His collection or payment of money depended on the same direction. His view of the Bible was that it was only a guide where direct inspiration failed. Thus, in changing his boarding house, he found the Bible spoke of "two witnesses," and so two persons advising the change, he made it. His relation to God, in spiritual things, was of the same nature as Paul's, whose relation was the same as Christ's, all having received the same power in the interpretation of spiritual things. In writing his book he submitted each chapter to God, and interlined and corrected it under that dictation. Later he felt it sinful to talk with women, as they distracted his thoughts, and sinful to talk of or have business pursuits.

The case is not yet decided.

COAL.

Cheering Intelligence for Consumers—The Present Low Prices to be Maintained Through the Season—Statistics of Supply—Effect of the "Long Strike."

Contrary to general expectation last Fall, the price of coal has kept at very low figures during the Winter thus far, and there is a fair prospect of a still further decline, though the rate at which it is now sold in this market is about as low as it can be mined and transported for, and pay a very moderate profit to the producer. Fortunately for consumers, the Winter has been open, permitting the rapid transportation of the coal as fast as it is received, and thus bringing a supply to market which was rather more than was required to meet the public demand. The policy pursued by the majority of consumers last Fall, of purchasing by the ton only as it was required for use, instead of laying in the Winter's supply, has aided materially in bringing about the present very satisfactory state of affairs. The "long strike" last Summer, which it was expected would result in putting the price up and maintaining it at a high rate during the Winter, has had the contrary effect. The miners remained idle as long as they could, and finally, when compelled or persuaded to resume work, had to labor earnestly in order to make up for the time which they suffered themselves to lose. Consequently they have kept steadily at work during the Winter, and turned out the coal without regard to the price which it was bringing in the market.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER STRIKE?

With respect to the future course of the miners, there is some degree of speculation. The combination still exists in the mining regions, and in some sections, particularly in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts, the miners are represented as dissatisfied. But in the remaining sections the men seem to consider that they have had enough of idling, and if a proper policy is pursued by the owners of the mines, another effort of the combination to strike will be unsuccessful. The principal companies say that they will not make any unjust concessions to the miners, but will consent to a fair basis, but not to dictation. If the companies stand firm it is believed that there will be no repetition of the trouble of last Summer.

PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company produced last year an aggregate of 1,564,399 tons of coal, which was 150,000 tons less than the year previous, owing to the four months' interruption by the strike. The Company are opening new collieries and extending the works, so that this year they expect to mine 500,000 tons. The Avondale Mine will be opened for work about the 1st of April, and it is perhaps unnecessary to say that precautions have been taken which will prevent such terrible disasters as that of last Summer in the future. Up to last week this year the Company mined and brought to market 13,365 tons, which is an increase over the production to the same period last year, and forms a basis of calculation as to the increased supply for 1870. This company bring their coal by rail to Elizabethport, N. J. The wholesale prices now range from $3 90 for chestnut to $4 88½ for stove. The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by this Company, which will take place on the 23d, may change these figures somewhat, and possibly lower rates will be obtained, as the market is extremely dull and there is about twenty per cent. more coal on hand than is necessary for consumption. Retail dealers usually add fifty cents to the above prices for freight to the dock and $1 for cartage and yard expenses, at which advance they make a fair profit. This would make a fair retail price for Scranton coal of $5 50 for chestnut, and $6 25 or $6 50 for stove. Lehigh coal ranges from $5 to $5 25 at Port Johnson and Wilkesbarre, $4 75 to $5 25 at Hoboken. Retailers now demand from $7 to $7 50 for the harder grades of coal.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company produced, last year, 1,626,000 tons of coal, which, owing to the "long strike," was less than the production of 1868, which was 1,869,000 tons. Thus far this year there have been mined 224,000 tons, and it is expected that the supply this year will reach 250,000 tons. The canal, by which the bulk of the coal mined by this Company is transported, was closed on the 10th of December, and will be opened again about the 1st of April. During the interval the Company transport by the Erie road to Weehawken sufficient to supply current orders. The officers of the Company express the opinion that the present low prices will prevail through the season. The miners are now making larger profits than the Company, but when the canal opens the latter will enjoy the luxury of making a fair profit as well.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company sent to market last year by rail 947,860, and by canal 18,707 tons. In 1868 there were sent 924,849, and by canal 29,005 tons—an increase in 1869 of 12,782 tons. This year, up to Feb. 12, there have been sent forward by rail 103,135 tons—an increase over the same period in 1869 of 9,055 tons. It is expected that the production this year will reach 250,000 tons. The officers of this Company complain of the dullness of the market, but a heavy snow storm or a cold snap will have a tendency to stiffen prices somewhat. It is thought that at the opening of the river to Newburg the price will be as low as at any time during the Summer. This Company is now selling, at wholesale, at New-York, stove size at $5 50@$5 75. This coal retails at the yards for $6 for grate and egg, $6 50 for stove, and $5 50 for chestnut.

The Lackawanna coal mined by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is sold by the cargo at Weehawken, for $4 80 for grate, $5 for egg, $5 40 for stove and $4 60 for chestnut.

This exhibit is very encouraging to consumers, who have for several years past paid all the way from $6 50 to $11 50 for coal, and they will have reason to rejoice at the prospect of a liberal supply of coal for the coming season at prices which will place it within the reach of every one except the very poor.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

The Board of Health Secures Ample Hospital Accommodations—The Disease Steadily Abating.

The difficulties of the Board of Health in dealing with the relapsing fever were fully stated yesterday in giving the proceedings of the Board at the secret session held to consider the subject. The subject of hospital accommodations for the patients who could not be received at Bellevue Hospital was referred to the Sanitary Committee to investigate whether, in order to raise funds to care for the sick, it would be necessary to issue a proclamation declaring the disease to exist in the form of a pestilence. This course was greatly deprecated by the Board, as it would unnecessarily alarm the City, and has been happily avoided by the coöperation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who yesterday placed suitable buildings on Hart's Island at the disposal of the Board of Health, to be used for relapsing fever patients. In addition, the Board has secured a house of reception at No. 128 Worth-street, where the sick can be received and properly cared for until they can be safely removed to the more distant hospital, for permanent cure.

The whole question at issue has been one of money, and the virulence or generality of the disease has not been in the least implied by the recent proceedings of the Board. The victims of the fever have been invariably from among the very poor, who become public charges from the moment of sickness. The appropriations for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and of the Board of Health, did not contemplate this additional charge, small as it is, and both were inconvenienced by it; the former refusing to further assume it, the latter were forced to fall back upon the provision of law giving power to borrow money to meet exigency, and hence would have been forced to declare that the exigency exists, had not the arrangements made yesterday been perfected. As a matter of fact, the disease is now steadily decreasing, and no case has yet been met that did not readily yield to treatment if taken in its incipient stages.

Chess—Dr. White vs. F. Perrin.

The subjoined well-contested game occurred yesterday evening in the Brooklyn Chess Club Tourney between the above mentioned players:

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

	DR. WHITE. White.	PERRIN. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to Q B 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	P to K 3.
3.	B to Q B 4.	Kt to Q B 3.
4.	P to Q B 3. (a)	P to Q 4.
5.	P takes P.	P takes P.
6.	Q to K 2 ch.	B to K 2.
7.	B to Q Kt 5.	B to Q 2.
8.	Castles.	P to K B 3.
9.	B takes Kt.	B takes B.
10.	Kt to K R 4.	P to K Kt 3.
11.	P to Q 4.	Q to Q 3.
12.	B to K 3.	P to Q B 5.
13.	P to K B 4.	Castles Q R.
14.	P to K B 5.	P to K Kt 4.
15.	Kt to K B 3.	P to K R 4.
16.	B to B 2.	Kt to R 3.
17.	B to Kt 3.	Q to Q 2.
18.	Q to K 6.	Kt takes P.
19.	Q takes Q.	B takes Q.
20.	B to B 7.	P to Kt 5.
21.	Kt to R 4.	B to Q 3.
22.	Q Kt to Q 2.	P to Kt 6.
23.	Kt takes Kt.	P takes R P ch.
24.	K to R sq.	B takes Kt.
25.	B to R 4.	B to Q 6.
26.	B takes B P.	B takes R.
27.	R takes B.	K R to K sq.
28.	B takes R.	K takes B.
29.	Kt to K B 3.	R to K 7.
30.	B to Q Kt.	R to K 5. (b)
31.	Kt to Kt 5. (c)	R to K 7. (d)
32.	Kt to B 3.	R to K Kt 8.
33.	Kt takes P.	[illegible]
34.	K to Kt 2.	[illegible]
35.	K takes B.	P to Q Kt 4.
36.	P to Q R 3.	P to Q R 4.
37.	K to B 3.	K to K 2.
38.	P to K Kt 3.	K to K B 3.
39.	K to K B 4.	K to B 4.
40.	R to K B ch. (e)	K to Kt 3.
41.	P to K Kt 4.	P takes P.
42.	K takes P.	R takes P.
43.	K to B 4.	K to B 3.
44.	R to K sq.	P to Kt 5.
45.	R P takes P.	P takes P.
46.	P takes P.	R takes P.
47.	K to K 3. (f)	R to Kt 3 ch.

And Black wins.

NOTES.

(a) An over cautious move, by which white's Q Kt was useless for a long time.

(b) With the object of advancing pawn to B 5, and also to prevent Kt from capturing P at R 7.

(c) Well played, for if black reply with R to B 5, white wins the exchange; and if to any other square than where he did, Kt checks and exchanges Kt for B.

(d) "Revenons à nos moutons."

(e) It is obvious that if white, instead of this move, had captured P, he would have been mated instanter.

(f) He should have played R to K 5, by which move he might have drawn the game.

N. B.—After the termination of the game it was remarked by some experts that black, on his forty-fourth move, instead of P to Kt 5, should have played R to Q Kt 6. As the variations consequent thereon are too long to give, we leave it to the ingenuity of our readers to ascertain whether black would have won by that line of play.

The American Institute Election.

Some additional statistical information with regard to the late election of officers for the American Institute, may not be devoid of interest. There were, it appears, no less than seven different tickets in the field. All the tickets, however, had seventy-five per cent. of the names on. The whole number of votes cast was 431, distributed as follows: Red ticket, 215; scratched ticket, 107; total, 322. Other tickets, (black,) 46; other tickets, scratched, 63; total votes of all the other tickets, 109.

There was, however, no uniformity in the scratching of the candidates for the most important offices:

For President—Horace Greeley received 423 votes; F. A. P. Barnard, 3; J. Chambers, 1; R. Sabit, 1; N. C. Ely, 1.

For Vice-Presidents—William Hall, 311; C. P. Daly, 431; N. C. Ely, 421; D. S. Gregory, 116; J. B. Rich, 1.

For Recording Secretary—G. Peyton, 320; J. V. C. Smith, 35; C. W. Hull, 75.

For Corresponding Secretary—S. D. Tillman, 404; S. E. Todd, 27.

For Managers of the Fair, the following received the largest votes: W. Butler, 431; G. Timson, 429; — Knight, 429; F. Smith, 431; J. G. Harriott, 426.

The remaining members received from 350 to 426 votes. The statistics for the different Committees have not yet been made out.

The Coming Arion Ball.

The Arion masquerade promises this year to be a more than usually pleasant affair. The ball commences at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening, with an overture by the grand orchestra, after which Prince Carnival escorted by the Lobby Committee in the costume of pages of Maria Antoinette, ascends the podeum, at which time the curtain rises. He enters the gorgeous hall, built in the "renaissance" style. The Floor Committee in the costume of chevaliers of Louis XII., take position in double file on each side of the stage. In the centre are two grand groupes representing reaction and progress, the one consisting of the assemblage of the Ecumenical Council, the Pope, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates and Priests, the other consisting of all nationalities of peoples, bound together by the iron chain of of the great work of commercial achievement, the "Pacific Railroad." The locomotive is transformed into a "triumphal car," on which Columbia is seated. She is received by Prince Carnival, who accompanies her to the throne. The Pope now approaching, bows before the Prince and requests a seat beside him; his application is denied; while Humboldt, as the representative of intellectual progress, is welcomed by the proffer to share with him the honors of the throne. Prince Carnival and Columbia descend from the throne and open the ball by commanding the polonaise, when all masks will be admitted to the floor and join in the procession. Supper will be served from 10 P. M. till the close of the ball.

The Voorhees Murder in Brooklyn.

Dr. A. W. Shepard made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains of Dominicus S. Voorhees yesterday at his late residence. He was assisted by Drs. Cochrane and Jones. The ball was discovered as has been already described, but the precise description of the case is withheld for the present. A jury was impaneled, who viewed the body, and the inquest will be commenced this evening at the Coroner's office. The funeral of the late Mr. Voorhees will take place from his residence, No. 195 President-street, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1807—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1831—Davis vs. Norwich and New-York Trans. Co.
1877—Kerr vs. Kerr.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky.
4247—Kircaman vs. Leidard.
879—Baker vs. Clark.
1495—Morey vs. Lilienthal.
1931—Brooklyn Dyewood Co. vs. Sprague.
1935—Pender vs. Bryan.
1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.

Nos.
1961—Bishop vs. Fash.
1971—Hennessy, by guardian, vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. Co.
1975—Mammoth Vein Con. Coal Co. vs. Willis.
1959—Bridgeport Brass Co. vs. Mobrent.
1985—Hastings vs. Mulvey.
2001—Stoney vs. Farmers' Trans. Co., Newport, N. Y.
1973—Nat. B'k of the Commonw'th vs. Thiele.
1981—Benedict vs. Horn.
1907—Murray vs. Davis, Adm'x.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1596—Leckie vs. Stewart.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
244—Roberts vs. Tol. and Wabash R. R. Co.
1488—First Nat. Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
498—Howe vs. Warren.
34—Bull's Head Bank vs. Van Brunt.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.
1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.

Nos.
62—McMahon vs. Mut. Benefit Life Ins. Co.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1692—Bacharach vs. Welch.
1594—Morganthaw vs. Empire Fire Ins. Co.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.
1606—Merch. Ex. Nat. Bk. vs. Rose, impl'd.
1612—Brackebush vs. Woodruff.
1616—Perkins vs. Darling.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 29—Bowne vs. Leveridge.

Law and Fact.

Nos.
192—Muller vs. Schepler.
58—Montagnie vs. Montagnie.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.
280—Pollenz vs. Beekman.
236—Mitchell vs. Appelt.
68—Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica Railroad Co.
125—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfield.
205—Gilman vs. Duduit.
247—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
248—Same vs. Same.
264—Compton vs. Neilson.
62—Delavan vs. Duncan.
109—Smith vs. Snider.
130—Sloane vs. Hull.
181—Allen vs. Cook.
181—Giraud vs. Posnanovich.
221—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
227—Tyler vs. Moore.
28—Mullen vs. Decker.
29—Newhall vs. Decker.
42—Bevans vs. Bank of Jersey City.
51—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
56—Faber vs. Frankenthal, impl'd.
59—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Clark.
76—Melville vs. Sanderson.
79—Bain, Ex'r, vs. Brown.
81—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
87—Beamish, Rec'r, vs. Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co.
88—Brown vs. Furniss.
92—Drake vs. Heron.

Nos.
93—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.
95—Pendergast, Ex., vs. Barst.
101—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
102—Mass vs. Meyers, impl'd.
114—Blisch vs. Keller.
116—Atkins vs. Howland.
122—Boyd vs. Colgate.
128—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
131—Curry vs. Love.
133—Beekman vs. Dunscomb.
135—Pierson vs. Donovan.
138—Hill vs. Day.
148—Daly vs. Klumpp.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
165—Eagan vs. Walsh.
170—Green vs. Green.
177—Dared vs. Treadwell.
182—Schrieber vs. Schirmer.
184—Holley vs. Abendroth.
188—Blisch vs. Keller.
209—Goodenough vs. Manning, Jr.
211—Abrahams, Ex'r, vs. Hebrew Benev. and Orphan Asylum Society.
230—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
242—Bass vs. Vercelliers.
249—Webb vs. Dater.
251½—Waddell vs. Karst.
259—White, Trustee, vs. Allen.
270—Thompson vs. Clark.
271—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
223—Wood vs. Carlton.
234—King vs. King.
235—Same vs. Same.
243—McGee vs. Amsinck.
246—McGinn vs. Flood.
285—Clarkson vs. Skidmore.
286—Collins vs. Collins.
287—Clarkson vs. Skidmore.

Nos.
308—Rothschild vs. Tinsheimer.
323—Andrews vs. Vreeland.
335—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.
311—Gardner vs. Klinge.
349—Maltby vs. Maltby.
350—Marsh vs. Salomon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1151—Pike vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
803—Stromo vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
133—Escoffice vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
132—Bedoin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
677—Fisher vs. Luling.
1348—Townsend vs. Elias.
1341—Bonnell vs. Williams.

Nos.
1347—Purdy vs. Abbott.
1349—Cochran vs. Carr.
1351—Laom vs. Dougherty.
1355—Hememann vs. Dodd, Treasuer.
1357—Cullingwood vs. Wahn.
1359—Carpenter vs. Nott.
1361—Tobin vs. Manhattan Hoisting Co.
1369—Bell vs. Burke.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2048—Lombard vs. Bishop.
2100—Knox vs. National Park Bank.
1760—Astor vs. Reisman.
1762—Johnson vs. Irving.
2118—Jones vs. Persch.
1914—Priest vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
2010—Kroff vs. Medefindt.
1806—Berrian vs. Niles.
1878—New-York City Telegraph Company vs. Bernhauer.

Nos.
2104—Voelker vs. Istel.
2106—Snowden vs. Kirtland.
2110—Dickson vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.
2112—Barnet vs. Wallace.
2114—Totten vs. Algie.
2116—Loods vs. Crouch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
477—Hagan vs. Fredericks.
714—Pecha vs. Albrecht.
171—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.
746—Mechling vs. Dugro.
337—Hornthal vs. Bernstein.
691—Drake vs. Gorman.
705—Solomon vs. Wise.

Nos.
732—Socy. Kadiska El Emanu vs. [illegible]
484—Troppman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
769—Taylor vs. N. Y. Mail S. S. Co.
770—Hornthal vs. Hamilton.
772—Schaefer vs. Lehman.
773—Cone vs. Cone.
774—Pecare vs. Heckman.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
342—Baldwin vs. Newburn.
701—Madan vs. Harriott.
703—Persing vs. Furnell.
113—Kain vs. Kelly, She'ff.
776—London vs. Orange and Alex. R. R. Co.
777—Stift vs. Sternhein.
780—Beebe vs. McKenzie.
781—Downs vs. Phippany.

Nos.
782—Nesbit vs. Kluender.
783—Tuttle vs. Hannegan.
784—Brassel vs. Deutsch.
785—Oppenheimer vs. Uffenheimer.
786—Walker vs. Waterling.
787—Manne vs. Muinse.
788—O'Rourke vs. Muinse.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.
65—Crowell vs. Crispin.
352—Melchers vs. Solomon.
4754—Gallisan vs. Gillespie.
201—Wardell vs. Carnana.
333—Marsh vs. Blake.
334—Marsh vs. Ellis.
228½—Van Buren vs. Weeks.

Nos.
289—Boddensick vs. Berg.
303—Bailey vs. Wheaton.
306—Gruhn vs. Gerst.
315—Jacob vs. Kalenberg.
322—Etling vs. Kleenker.
325—Rocke vs. Burmester.
327—Mangold vs. Murphy.
328—Siemers vs. Darling.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4522—Hammelmann vs. Siebert.
146—Payne vs. Tracy.
161½—Carpenter vs. Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
206—Harrington vs. Goodspeed.
207—Henshaw vs. Goodspeed.
208—Connolly vs. Goodspeed.
17—De Milt vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
324—Rousby vs. Darling.
234—Campbell vs. Garbatt.
285—Themet vs. Gonser.
292—Darrow vs. Fowler.
294—Jordan vs. Hart.
297—Vreeland vs. Ackerson.
298—Backman vs. Hafnagle.
305—Crow vs. Mather.
311—Lawrence vs. Hill.
314—Paoli vs. Barnl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles Dupell; rape.
2—The People vs. James Lee and William Welsh; robbery.
3—The People vs. James McCarty; robbery.
4—The People vs. Edward Welsh; burglary.
5—The People vs. Elias McKnight; burglary.
6—The People vs. Peter Seally; burglary.
7—The People vs. Thomas Lyons; burglary.
8—The People vs. James Heffiin; burglary.
9—The People vs. John Robinson; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Frank Kelly; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. Charles D. Bowen; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. John Gross; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. James Welsh; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. James Martin; larceny from the person.
15—The People vs. Charles Parks; assault and battery.
16—The People vs. Sarah Brown; petit larceny.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 63.—*Ship Star of Hope vs. Wm. C. Annan et al.*, and three other cases.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The libels, except the fourth, are for the non-delivery of goods at San Francisco by the *Star of Hope*, shipped at New-York to be delivered to the several libelants respectively, but which were sold by the master at Montevideo in course of the voyage, to pay for repairs made at that port, made necessary by the stranding of the ship at the Bay of San Antonio. The answer to these libels was that the stranding and the expenses consequent thereon, made a case for general average contribution by ship, freight and cargo. The fourth libel was for the amount paid by the libellants as consignees of the ship at San Francisco as the expenses of an average adjustment attempted to be made and collected at that port after the arrival of the ship. The answer to this was a demurrer, on the ground that the matters alleged do not constitute a cause of contract within the admiralty jurisdiction. It was also set up that the adjustment made by the libelants was on their own account, as the assignees of the charterers of the ship, or her owners, and was worthless; that at all events the cost of the adjustment should come into the general average, and the ship be liable only for her share in the contribution. The libelants, as charterers and consignees of the ship, having delivered the cargo to the several consignees thereof without collecting the average thereon, should bear the loss. It was also claimed that any average actually collected by them, and the sum of $30,000, balance remaining unpaid on the charter of the ship, should be set off. The District Court below declared the damage to be a subject of particular average and not of general average, as insisted by the ship, and held her liable as claimed by the libelants, and also for the expenses of the adjustment made by the libelants in the fourth case, as consignees. That decree was confirmed at the Circuit and the cause is now here, the appellant contending that whenever to avoid an imminent danger, common to the ship, cargo and the lives of those on board, the ship is voluntarily or purposely exposed to a distinct and extraordinary peril, out of the usual course of navigation, and of the ship's duties as a carrier for the voyage, any loss or damage to the ship consequent thereon, is a subject of general average contribution; and it is immaterial, though this loss or damage to the ship is other or greater than was expected or whether it was wrought directly or immediately by the act of exposure, or incidentally, by reason of the ship being placed in a situation which made her liable to the injury. And it is claimed that the facts in this case show that the motive for the course of the ship was the common safety of the other interests concerned, and that it is the motive that gives character to the act and determines the question of general average.

E. Casserly for appellant; C. Donohoe for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MOTION—THE BININGER CASE.

In the matter of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger, bankrupts.—The argument of the motion in this matter, that the Marshal be ordered to take the property in the hands of the receiver appointed by the Superior Court, and that the assignee in bankruptcy be substituted for Clark in the suit in the Superior Court, was continued yesterday. Counsel for the receiver read an affidavit made by the receiver, reciting the commencement of the suit in the Superior Court and his appointment, and alleging that he is advised by counsel learned in the law that the Superior Court still retains jurisdiction. Counsel then proceeded to argue that the regularity of the proceedings in the Superior Court cannot be impeached by a Federal tribunal, since, independent of the Bankruptcy act, this Court has no power to interfere with proceedings in a State Court, and no such power is conferred by that act. Counsel for the assignee in bankruptcy stated that Judge Woodruff, in his opinions, published in the Times of yesterday, denied the applications made in the Circuit Court, because the jurisdiction to enforce its own decree resides in this Court, and that his views, as appeared by the same paper, were concurred in by Judge McCunn. That this case does not differ from many others in which similar relief has been granted. That the bankrupts were so adjudicated on the ground that they had suffered their property to be taken on legal process by this receiver with intent to defeat and delay the operation of the bankruptcy. That by endeavoring to retain possession of the property the receiver became a wrongdoer with the bankrupts and entitled to no favor from this Court. That by the decree of this Court the jurisdiction of the Superior Court was divested and the bankrupts rendered incapable of sueing in any Court. Counsel also stated that should his present application be denied on the ground that the Court has not jurisdiction, he should apply for a writ of assistance to enforce the decree of the Court, under the ninth equity rule of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Bangs for the assignee in bankruptcy; Mr. Moore for the receiver.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. Twenty-five Barrels Distilled Spirits.—This was an information tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property on the ground that it was not properly stamped. The defence insisted that the stamps were correct. The jury returned a verdict for the Government.

Assistant District-Attorney Simon for the Government; Mr. Rollins for claimant.

A CORRECTION.

The decision in the case of Beecher *vs.* Bininger et al., which was published as having been made in the United States District Court, should have been placed with the other decisions made in the United States Circuit Court by Judges WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Wm. H. Seward and J. M. Grier, Executors, &c., vs. Clarence A. Seward et al.—The trial of this case, already reported in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday, so far as the taking of the testimony is concerned. The case is to be summed up before the Court on the 24th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 15, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅝
21,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........s3	113
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.'64...	114
5,000	do.........b3	114⅛
42,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	113⅜
30,000	do.........s3	113⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c..	56⅜
130,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51
20,000	do..........	51⅛
10,000	do..........	51⅛
25,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c..	62½
30,000	do..........	62⅝
15,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	48
6,000	Ga. St. 7s.......	92
8,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	90¾
13,000	do..........	91
7,000	do..........	91⅛
1,000	N.Y.St.B.L.C..	108⅛
3,000	Conn. 6s.........	100
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92
3,000	Ala. 8s, Bds....	94⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	95
2,000	M. So. S.F. Bds.	102
2,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M........	86⅛
1,000	do..........	86⅜
85,000	Cen. P. 6s, Gold Bds........	96⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	77⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.........	92
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	100⅛
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.....	97⅛
5,000	do..........	97⅛
5,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.........	80
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M..........	79
25,000	do..........	79⅛
50,000	do..........	80
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M........	61⅛
100	Phœnix Bank....	107
15	Park Bank.......	164⅛
45	Fourth N. Bank..	102⅛
10	Man. & Mer. Bk.	100
5	Contin'tal Bk....	98⅛
200	Canton Co......	58
100	Quick. M........	13⅛
70	do..........	14⅛
100	Mar. Pf.........	20⅛
50	do..........	20⅛
700	Mil. & St. P. ex.d	67
60	Del., L. & W.....	105⅛
$20,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's..........	95⅝
500	Pac. Mail.........	42⅜
100	do..........	42⅜
100	do...bet. call	42⅜
100	Cumberland...b.c	33¾
100	Wells-Fargo..b.c.	20
100	Adams Ex. bet. c.	62⅝
300	do..........	62½
100	do..........	62⅜
100	do..........	62¼
200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97⅜
1200	do..........	97⅝
600	do....bet. c. b3	97⅝
200	Harlem.........	147
3800	Reading.........	99¼
2400	do..........	99⅛
5400	do..........	99
600	do....bet. call	98⅝
1200	L. S. & M. S. R..	88⅝
600	do..........	88⅜
5	do..........	89
2800	do....bet. call	88⅝
100	do..........b3	89
1000	do.........s60	88¾
50	Ill. Cen.........b. c	143
280	Clev. & Pitts.....	101
500	do..........	101⅛
500	Chic. & N. W.....	73⅜
200	do...bet. c. b3	73⅜
100	do..........	73⅜
400	Chi. & N.W. Pf. s30	90⅝
500	do.........b10	90⅜
100	N. J. Cen.........	99⅛
200	Chi. & R. I. R....	122⅛
100	do...bet. call	122⅛
20	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81
300	do..........	81⅛
150	Tol., W. & W.....	48
200	do..........	47⅝
50	Alt. & T. H.......	32⅛
100	do..........	32⅜
100	do..........	32⅛
350	Chic. & Alt.......	116
100	do..........	116⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.....	30⅛
200	do..........	30⅜
400	do..........	30¼
110	Morris & Essex..	86⅛
140	do..........	86⅛
100	do..........	86⅝
20	N.Y. & N.H. Scrip	140
200	Bos., H. & E.....	6⅛
25	Dub. & S. C. R...	109⅛
100	do..........	109⅝
200	Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	20⅛
100	do..........	20⅜
900	do..........	21
14	C., C. C. & Ind. b.c.	74⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118
15,000	do.........b3	117⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	114⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	114⅛
10,000	do..........	114⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........	113⅛
7,500	do..........	113⅛
5,000	do..........	113⅛
$10,000	U S. 5-20 C., '65.	114⅛
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛
20,000	do..........	112⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C.'67.	113⅛
50,000	do.........s30	113⅛
50,000	do.........b30	113⅛
25,000	do..........	113⅛
70,000	do.........b3	113⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x c.	56⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	50⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	47⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	26⅛
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	71
7,000	Mo. St. 6s...b.c.	91⅛
8,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.......	80⅛
7,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.......	60⅛
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th M. bet. call	75
100	Cum. C. Pf.....	34
100	do..........	35
200	Mariposa Pf...b30	20⅛
400	do..........	20⅛
100	do.....bet. call	20⅛
100	Mariposa Mining.	9⅛
200	Wells-Far. Ex....	20
100	do..........	20⅛
100	Pacific M...bet. c.	42⅛
100	do.........b3	43
18	Del. & H. Canal..	120⅛
$40,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs........	95⅝
5,000	do..........	95⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call.....	97⅛
100	Erie R...bet. call	25⅛
200	Harlem R...bet. c.	147
500	Reading.........	98⅛
500	L. S. & M. S. R...	88⅛
200	Chic. & N. W...b3	73⅛
600	Chi. & R. I.......	122⅛
200	Mil. & St. P...b3	67⅛
200	do..........	67⅛
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	81⅛
550	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar........	91⅛
100	Chic. & Alt.....	116⅛
75	N. J. Cen. R..b.c.	99⅛
50	C., C., Cin. & I.R..	74⅛
11	Morris & Essex..	86⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.....	30⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf..	68⅛
100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$50,000	Amer. Gold....	119⅝
80,000	N. Y. C. & H. Scrip..........	95⅝
10,000	do.........s3	95⅛
500	Cumberland.....c	34⅛
500	do..........	34
100	Mariposa P.......	20⅛
100	Quicksilver......	13⅝
100	Pacific Mall......	42⅛
200	Reading.........	98⅛
400	do.........b3	98⅝
100	do.........c	98⅝
100	Ohio & Miss......	30⅛
200	Chi. & N. W....b3	73⅛
400	Chi. & N.W. Pf. b3	90⅛
100	Rock Island...b10	122⅛
100	Erie R..........	25⅛
100	Bos., H. & E. b15	6⅛
200	do..........	6⅛
100	do..........	6⅛
100	Con. Gregory...b3	185
2000	Canada Min..b10	40
500	do.........b30	42

TUESDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The leading Wall-street markets are all somewhat stiffer than on Monday. Gold advanced to 120@119⅞ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London and on Paris was a fraction higher; 108⅞ on London, 60 days; £5.18¾@£5.17½ to the dollar on Paris. The sight rates on both are only at a difference of about ⅞ ⅌ cent., barely the 60 days interest on the other side at the rate of 2½@3 ⅌ cent. per annum. There is a good offering of Merchant Cotton Bills on the market, and also of Southern Bank Bills. The Public Funds are nearly ⅛ ⅌ cent. better than yesterday; 1867s, 113⅞@114; 1862s, 115 ⅌ cent. The Cable quotations from London for all the 5-20s are also advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., and the private telegrams now only report a good demand, but great ease in the Money market at low rates of interest. The Washington telegrams referred this afternoon to the probability of the recognition of Cuban belligerency by the House of Representatives in the course of the week, and this rumor was acted upon to some extent in the Gold Room, the previous quotations being dull at 119⅝@119⅞ ⅌ cent. Money continues easy to the Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call. At Bank the rates are 6@7 ⅌ cent. on Merchant paper.

The fleet of European steamers due here, but delayed last week by bad weather at sea, are now discharging their cargoes, and the Customs duties yesterday and to-day amount to $1,522,000. The other steamers due this week are arriving on time, so that the activity at the Custom House is likely to be especially marked throughout the week.

On both sides the Atlantic the cheapness and free supply of Money are the marked features of the season, but this state of things is qualified by the fact that Money lenders are disposed to keep their balances within prompt control. This is especially so in Wall-street, while in London the employment for investment is mainly confined to Foreign Loans and Bonds, Russian and American being just now the favorites. A recent Russian Loan of $60,000,000 was distributed by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD at 80 ⅌ cent. sterling for a 5 ⅌ cent. Stock. The applications were enormously in excess of the amount to be distributed, and the scrip advanced to 2½ ⅌ cent. premium before the awards were made public. Some London and Continental Money balances are being offered in this market on temporary employment, and where 7 ⅌ cent. can be had on good collateral, engagements are made for four months. It is reported that considerable sums have been taken on this rate on Western Railway Stocks, to which circumstance part of the prevailing confidence in Rock Island, Northwest, &c., is attributed. The market for these Stocks was unusually firm to-day, the activity of movement extending to Lake Shore and the St. Paul Stocks—the latter was quoted ex-dividends of 10 ⅌ cent. yearly in cash and scrip, which were paid this morning. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were steady. They had their rise from 90@92 to 96@98 ⅌ cent. in anticipation of the Western speculation, but as the latter is now comparatively well up with this advance, the chances are fair that another rise will soon be taken on the Vanderbilt lines. Their current business, both gross and net, aside from any sympathy with the general market, and the near approach of the April Dividend, would seem to justify increased confidence in higher prices. In regard to the Northwest movement, nothing is known as to its origin, the only suspicion expressed on the Street being to the purport that the recent great success of the Rock Island party have either encouraged the same people, or induced some other party, acting on this example, to take hold of Northwest in earnest for a large advance. The Street is equally at fault in regard to Lake Shore, the transactions in which today were unusually large.

The Miscellaneous list was higher by 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail, which seems to have attracted new buyers. The Southern State Bonds were lower on Tennessees, but otherwise steady. The rapid bidding of Saturday for large sums of new Tennessees up to 52@54@55 ⅌ cent., brought out a free supply from parties who had held the Bonds for some time, awaiting the opportunity, after seeing the price at one moment below 40 ⅌ cent., to get out.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 15.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	112	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅞
American Gold Coin	119⅝	119⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅝	50⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	26⅛	26⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅝	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95½	95⅝
Reading Railroad	99⅛	98
Chicago and Rock Island	122¼	123⅛
Northwestern Common	73⅝	74⅜
Northwestern Preferred	90⅝	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅝	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	89⅛	*81⅛
St. Paul Common	74	*67⅛
Lake Shore	88⅝	89⅝
Erie	25¼	25¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30¼
New-Jersey Central	99⅝	99⅞

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115	10-40 reg	*109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coup	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., N. I., 1865	113⅛		

*Ex-dividend.

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	56⅜	Alabama 8s	94
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	52⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	62⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	100¼
Virginia 6s, new bds		Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	81⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	92	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s	48	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	26⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent	x 98
S. Carolina 6s	87	N. Y. Reg. Bty Ln	108⅛
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	85⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bty Ln	108⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	105
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
California 7s	117	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	105
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87½	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	95	Morris & Essex 1st	99⅛
Erie 1st ind.	95	Morris & Essex 2d	92⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90	N. J. Cen. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	106	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Harlem 1st	101	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	121	Chic. & Alton Inc	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	89
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	102	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Cen. Pac. Bonds	96	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	82⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	103
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	99
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	88
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	90⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Han. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	108	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	79⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61
Del., L. & West. 2d	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	77		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Bank of N. America	102
Manhattan	140	Hanover	104
Mechanics'	135	Irving	115
Union	127½	Metropolitan	130
America	144	Citizens'	120
City	210	Grocers'	110
Phœnix	107	East River	105
North River	97	Shoe and Leather	165
Tradesmen's	152	Corn Exchange	125
Greenwich	210	Continental	98⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Commonwealth	112
National	116⅛	New-York County	200
Merchants' Exchange	103	Importers' & Traders'	142
Leather Manuf'rs'	190	Park	164
State of New-York	105⅛	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	104
Commerce	121	Central National	109
Mechanics' Bk'g As'n	121	Fourth National	102⅛
Ocean	85	Ninth National	109
Mercantile	115	Tenth National	105
American Exchange	113	Oriental	150
Chatham	150	Gold Exchange	50
Bank of the Republic	116⅛	Bk'rs' & Brok's' Ass'n	112

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

General balance yesterday	$83,102,738 09
Gold receipts	867,993 58
Gold payments	75,895 23
Gold balance	76,259,343 15
Currency receipts	462,637 26
Currency payments	243,167 62
Currency balance	6,417,446 72
General balance	82,778,915 58
Customs	860,000 00

Messrs. UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, No. 11 Wall street, offer for sale $300,000 of the Rochester Water Works First Mortgage gold bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum in gold. The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, and are offered at 80 ⅌ cent. The entire property of the Water Works is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company as security for the loan.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 12th inst. says of the coal trade:

"The quantity sent by Reading Railroad this week is 29,805.04 against 47,501 tons for the corresponding week last year. The Lehigh Valley road sent 47,932 against 39,673 tons, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road 18,103 tons against 14,296 tons last year. The trade continues very dull here, as the shipments indicate, and coal is sold at a very low figure. The few operators who continued work, regardless of the interests of others engaged in the trade, last Winter, tried the same game this Winter—when the Coal Association authorized all who desired to go to work, and the consequence is that coal pays no profit—the consumers are benefited, and those who expected to make a good deal of money again this Winter find their game pretty well blocked by this action of the Coal Association. It is said that every flock contains some black sheep in it, and the coal trade appears not to be exempt from such a mixture. The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1869.		1870.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	47,502	355,115	29,080	439,771
L. Val. R. R.	39,673	373,351	47,932	491,804
L. Nav. R. R.	14,296	89,742	18,103	90,436
Scranton South	31,474	149,915	32,570	157,065
Scranton North	8,923	43,721	14,309	61,345
Penn. R. R.	17,538	82,080	19,049	91,927
D. & H. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53,646
Shamokin	7,515	36,126	5,614	26,231
Treverton	807	3,249	167	1,973
Short Mt.	937	3,308		
Lykens V. Co.	397	5,150	[illegible]	728
Williamston	433	3,649	2,406	12,791
Broad Top	4,292	30,977		
Total	175,885	1,174,367	170,034	1,383,022
	170,034			1,174,367
	5,851			208,655

The mild weather for several weeks has commenced telling on the coal trade, and the supply has commenced declining. The miners have resumed work in the Broad Top region. The operators proposed reducing the price of coal from seventy cents per ton to fifty-five. They compromised on sixty cents a ton, making the reduction ten instead of fifteen cents per ton. F. B. GOWEN, President of the Reading Railroad, was in Pottsville this week, and, we learn, had a conference with a number of the coal operators with regard to fixing the prices of toll and transportation. We learn that he took the ground that if the operators and men would reduce the price of coal and wages below the basis prices, the Company would also reduce the tolls to a corresponding rate."

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been of the currency value of $2,247,559.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 31 remarks:

"We have had a continuance of wintry weather, with some intensity of frost, and the like is reported in France and the northern parts of Europe. It has, however, been everywhere welcomed as giving a salutary check to the young corn and swelling fruit buds, and enabling farmers to get on with their carting and other work. Holders of Wheat hopeful that the hard weather would last long enough to bring an increased inquiry for foreign stocks, but Friday gave indications that it would not. We have, however, only got through one-third of the Winter yet, and we may have a few more sharp visits before the season has passed. There has been no decided improvement in the corn trade, and no quotable decline; but the week closed very heavily in London, with a certain downward tendency. Again we note a serious falling off in the English deliveries, as compared with last year, say 18,378 quarters, which must result either from shortened stocks or a determination to wait; and as five months of the cereal year have now passed, leaving still seven months to fill up, these seven, if furnished in the same scanty way, must throw an increased demand upon the present surplus granary stocks, and so help to diminish them. With an average price 10s. below the usual annual rate, well-to-do farmers, who are now the principal holders of English, may very reasonably expect some improvement; and as they have no granary rent to pay, with an almost certainty that their samples will improve in condition and be more wanted by millers, they stand on a vantage ground not occupied by holders of foreign. In France, Belgium and some parts of Northern Germany, prices have somewhat improved, but at Dantzic they have cheapened for inferior quality Wheat, of which the bulk mainly consists. Should the frost only hold on for a month it would certainly give a tone to the markets, and with our own crop yet in its infancy we are by no means sure either of an early or abundant harvest. What seems most against prices is the accumulation of stock in New-York, the lake ports and Montreal, as also at Odessa. The arrivals off the coast since 21st January were nineteen cargoes, of which seven cargoes were Wheat, ten Maize, two Barley. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, twenty-seven cargoes in all, viz.: California at 46s. 7½d.; Bedianski, 39s. @40s.; Marianopoli, 38s. 10½d.@39s. 6d.; Winter, 97s. 7½d.; Yeisk, 37s.@38s.; Ghirka, 38s. 6¼d. @39s. 3d.; Tripoli, 36s.; hard Taganrog, 38s.; Maize, 30 d. at 27s. 1½d.@27s. 6d.; Rye, 1 do. 29s.; Barley, 11 do. at 20s. 3d.@23s. 6d.; Beans, 1 do. at 35s. 7½d.; Millet, 1 do. at 20s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 58,492 quarters at 43s. 6d., against 76,870 quarters at 52s. 4d. in 1869. The London averages were 45s. 9d. on 2,519 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 20th January were 1,338,774 cwts. Wheat, and 227,434 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE.
CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES, OF
$25 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED, 12,000 SHARES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to
DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
No. 61 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ CINCINNATI AND INDIANA R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette R. R. Bonds, 1st Mortgage. Howard County, (Mo.,) 15 years' 8 per cent. Bonds at 80c.; safe and cheap. All other first-class Western securities for sale cheap by

GUILD COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	2,502
Cotton, bales	2,575	Pork, bbls	395
Cotton Seed Oil, bbls.	50	Beef, pkgs	1,398
Copper Ore, sacks	5,992	Cutmeats, pkgs	771
Dried Fruit, pkgs	13	Grease, pkgs	6
Eggs, bbls	925	Lard, pkgs	356
Flour, bbls	6,134	Butter, pkgs	1,720
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Cheese, boxes	2,163
Cornmeal, bags	3,350	Tallow, pkgs	120
Wheat, bushels	27,902	Lard Oil, pkgs	27
Corn, bushels	15,564	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,135
Barley, bushels	13,417	Pelts, casks	38
Malt, bushels	600	Rice, pkgs	9
Oats, bushels	25,401	Starch, pkgs	666
Flaxseed, bushels	124	Tobacco, hhds	38
Hops, bales	166	Whisky, bbls	696
Hemp, bales	11	Wool, bales	836
Hides, No.	8,453	Skins, bales	18
Hides, bundles	596	Brandy, (Cal.) pkgs	52
Leather, Sides	7,003	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs	419
Tar, bbls	611	Oil Cake, pkgs	120
Resin, bbls	2,382		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Baltic*, for Havre—3,850 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, 6,000 Staves.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—43 pkgs. Machinery, 9 cases Worsteds, 12 cases Organs, 57 bales Furs, 969 bales Cotton, 356,637 ℔s. Bacon, 228 bbls. Pork, 158 cases Sewing Machines, 31 bales Coonskins, 45,270 ℔s. Cheese, 55,868 ℔s. Tallow, 7 bales Skins, 11 pkgs. Pumps, 223,000 ℔s. Lard, 3 Carriages, 100 tierces Beef, 8 bbls. Bladders, 700 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Geneva*, for Glasgow—30,722 bushels Wheat, 5,511 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Gefron*, for Havre—3,243 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 4,800 Staves.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—105 bundles Whalebone, 17 boxes Sewing Machines, 5 cases Woodenware, 258,008 ℔s. Tallow, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 6 boxes Axes, 25 bbls. Maizena, 5 boxes Hardware, 6 cases Oil Peppermint, 2,549 ℔s. Grease, 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 5 bales Furs, 40 cases Spermaceti, 1,509 bbls. Resin, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 3 cases Cigars, 10 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the ship *Republik*, for Hamburg—157,500 gallons Refined Petroleum, 4,200 Staves.

ASHES—Have been dull but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in request and quoted firm at 38c.@39c. for Yellow, ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been inquired for moderately, including Common Hard at $8@$9 50; Croton, $18@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$42 50 ⅌ 1,000.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A moderate movement has been reported in seasonable work at well-maintained prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys, $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C. $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 90c.@$1 40; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Women's Split and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 45c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@23c.; Plain Sperm, 40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—Continues in request and steady at $2 for Rosendale ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been quite dull for the season, and prices have been depressed. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite at $5@$6 75 ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s. from yard.

COCOA—Continues in light demand, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c.@28c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; 225 bags Guayaquil changed hands at equal to 13c., gold, ⅌ ℔., in bond.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in fair request; sales 1,365 bags by the *Swanen*, and 967 bags by the *Wayfarer*, on private terms. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at generally firm prices. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos, as reported by Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, have been 13,726 bags; sales 10,143 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, 43,784 bags here, and 69,584 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio have been quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair cargoes, 10¼c.@10½c.; good cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; prime cargoes, 12c.@12¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 19½c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.@19½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	2,000
At Mobile	4,000
At Savannah	2,500
At Baltimore	27,300
At New-York	43,784
Grand total	69,584

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in at yielding prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,300 bales for early delivery, including 427 bales to shippers, 806 bales to spinners, and 67 bales to speculators. Also 2,450 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for February, 24⅛c.; 1,000 bales do., for March, 24⅛c.@24¼c.; 500 bales do., for April, 24⅛c.@24¼c.; 500 bales do., for May, 24⅛c.@25c.; 200 bales do., for June, 25⅛c.@25⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅜	22⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ord'y	23⅜	23⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Midd'g	24¼@24⅜	24⅜@24½	24⅜@24¾	24½@25⅛
Middling	25 @25⅜	25⅛@25⅜	25⅛@25⅝	25⅛@25⅝
Good Mid'g	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,828
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	13,576
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	71,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been moderately sought after at generally buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue in limited demand at from 75c.@87½c. ⅌ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in slack request at unchanged figures.

FISH—The leading articles have been in fair demand, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 37½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@38c. for Scale, and 26c.@28c. for No. 1 Box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderately active call reported for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at a shade firmer prices. The offerings have been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 75@$5 05; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 45; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 45@$6 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Extra State, since 'Change, at $5 30 ⅌ bbl., delivered, for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 05
Extra State	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	5 10@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 75@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 10 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 10@$10 for Good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4@$4 80 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Cornmeal is very quiet at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet at from $2@$2 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—The demand for all descriptions has been on a more extensive scale on the basis of about previous quotations; 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins changed hands at $4 45 ⅌ box, and 500 cases Sardines on private terms. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins, at $4 45, currency; old crop Layer Raisins, $3 25@$3 50, currency, ⅌ box; Currants at 13¼c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.; Almonds, 24½c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@12½c.; Leghorn Citron, 38c.@38½c., ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—A decidedly livelier business has been transacted in Wheat at improved prices for Amber Winter, which has been in light supply; but at about steady rates for Spring, the offerings of which have been liberal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 111,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 18½@$1 35, chiefly Red Illinois at $1 18½, and choice Amber Western at $1 35, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 16@$1 20, the latter rate for prime Milwaukee in store; No. 3 Spring at $1 09; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 35, ⅌ bushel. The purchases have been largely for export, but, in part, for local milling purposes. Corn has been depressed and declining on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at $1 06 for Old Western, delivered; 82c.@88c. for New do.; 90c.@97c. for Yellow, Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 04 for White Southern, and 70c.@80c. for unsound Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very dull at 80c.@85c. for Jersey and Western; 85c.@90c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues quiet but steady; sales 3,800 bushels State, two-rowed, 85c.@86c. ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at 93c.@$1 20 ⅌ bushel; sales 2,500 bushels. Oats have been very dull, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. There has been some inquiry for State, but scarcely any demand for Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels, in lots, at 54c.@56c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for small lots; 61c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 59c.@60c. for Pennsylvania; 51c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 5,511 bbls. Flour and 30,722 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 7,700 bushels Wheat for Hamburg.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been more active, but without change of moment in price; 300 bales Bags were sold at 17¾c.@19c. each, and 600 bales Bagging, to arrive, at 11c.@11¼c., gold, ⅌ yard, in bond. We quote Bags at 18¼c.@19c. for light to extra heavy, each; Bagging at 20¼c.@21c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is selling slowly at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—A fair inquiry has been reported for Manila, at somewhat firmer rates, with sales of 3,000 bales at 14⅛c.@14¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Jute has been in request, and quoted buoyant in price; sales, 1,000 bales, to arrive here, and 500 bales at Boston, at 5 13-16c., gold, ⅌ ℔. The demand for other kinds has been limited, at about former rates. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $265@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold; Sisal, 10¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Business has been on a restricted scale since our last, at, however, essentially unaltered prices. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔s., 22½c.@22¾c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 ℔s., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 ℔s., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 ℔s., 22c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 ℔s., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 ℔s., 21c.; California, 21@25 ℔s., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 ℔s., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 ℔s., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 ℔s., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 ℔s., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 ℔s., 19c.@19½c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@22 ℔s., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 ℔s., 16c.@16½c.; Bogota, 18@21 ℔s., 19c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 ℔s., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 ℔s., 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 ℔s., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 ℔s., 17½c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 ℔s., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@23 ℔s., 21c.@22c.; Western, 18@24 ℔s., 20c.@21c.; Southern, 13@16 ℔s., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 ℔s., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 ℔s., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 20@29 ℔s., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 ℔s., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 ℔s., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 ℔s., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 28@30 ℔s., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 ℔s., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 ℔s., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 ℔s., 11½c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 ℔s., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 ℔s., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 ℔s., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 ℔s., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 ℔s., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 ℔s., 10c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 ℔s., 10c.@10½c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 ℔s., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 ℔s., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 ℔s., 40c.@40½c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 ℔s., 33c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 ℔s., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. And *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughtered Cow, 9½@12½ ℔s., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 ℔s., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 ℔s., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 ℔s., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 ℔s., 13c.@14c., gold.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at unchanged figures, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@22c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ ℔. Receipts to-day, 166 bales; exports,—bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive at $2 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole has been fair, and prices have been quoted firm for the leading kinds, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c., ⅌ ℔. The receipts since our last have been 7,003 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand has been quite moderate, but prices have been supported.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been depressed and lower; 125,000 ℔s. exchanged hands at 20¾c.@21¼, chiefly at 20¾c. ⅌ ℔. Iron has been quoted steady, but has been without activity; 150 tons Gartsherrie Scotch Pig were reported sold at an exceptionally low price, which could not be authenticated. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been dull at previous figures. Tin has been held with confidence, but has been quiet; 600 slabs Straits were placed at 32c. gold, ⅌ ℔.; 500 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms. We quote: Ingot Copper at 20¾c.@21¼c. ⅌ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $33 50@$34 75; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $32 50@$33 75; American Forge, $30@$31; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$34; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 12½@$6 62½, in gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $5 37½@$6 12½, in gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$12 ⅌ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¼c.@32c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Banca Tin, 32¼c.@33c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; English, 29¾c.@30c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 62½@$7 37½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 37½; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active but rather less firm; sales, 276 bbls., chiefly by auction, at from 60c.@78c. ⅌ gallon, the inside price for very inferior. Other kinds have been in limited demand at irregular figures. We quote Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cubas at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	....
English Islands	....	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	....	60c.@78c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active and quoted firm, on the basis of $2 25 for strained, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; sales, 5,800 bbls. The receipts were 2,382 bbls.; exports, 1,550 bbls. Tar has been dull at about former figures; receipts, 611 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been heavy and lower on a limited inquiry; 140 bbls. merchantable changed hands at 47c.@47¼c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48¼c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 20@$8 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$3 50; Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been offered more freely and quoted weak, with sellers at 14c., in bulk, and 21c. in shipping order, ⅌ gallon; but the dealings have been unimportant. Some 600 bbls., in shipping order, were reported sold at 21c. ⅌ gallon. The prevalent quotation at Philadelphia for lots, in shipping order, was 21c. ⅌ gallon, but no buyers appeared at this rate. On the Lower Creek sales of equal to 10,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, were reported at $4 60 ⅌ bbl. for forward delivery. At Pittsburg the nominal quotations for Crude, in bulk, were 13c. for early delivery; 12½c., seller six months and all the year; and 15½c., buyer all the year, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were —bbls. At Philadelphia 460 bbls. arrived. The export clearances hence of Crude have been 7,093 bbls. for Havre. Refined has been in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 30¼c.@30¾c., and 1,500 bbls. do., April to June, on private terms. Also at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. do., February delivery, at 29c.@29¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,502 bbls. At Philadelphia, 1,080 bbls. The export clearances have been 157,500 gallons for Hamburg. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 35½c.@36c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is dull and heavy at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 18c.@18½c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. There were 40 bbls. Naphtha received here. Empty Barrels have been quoted nominal at $1 65@$1 70 for Crude, and $1 90@$1 95 for Refined, each.

OILS—Crude Whale has been fairly active at the eastward, and the recent sales comprise 1,200 bbls. Southern, and 1,100 bbls. Northern on private terms. Crude Sperm has been in request at $1 55 ⅌ gallon, at which 1,200 bbls. were lately taken for export, but has been less buoyant in price, but has been [illegible]. We quote: [illegible] Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 82½c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@82c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.; Extra Refined Seal at 90c.@$1 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 14.—*Sperm*—The market since our last has been very active, and sales were made of 240 bbls. for manufacture, and 1,860 bbls. in parcels, for export, at $1 56 ⅌ gallon. *Whale*—Has been in active demand, and the transactions reached 4,700 bbls., as follows: 3,030 bbls. Northern, in parcels, as they run, at prices based on 80c. for prime quality; 500 bbls. Southern, at 70c.; 400 bbls. Southern, 580 bbls. Humpback and 190 bbls. Blackfish, on private terms; all for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Feb. 14, 1870:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Previously	268	721	47,000
From Jan. 1 to date	268	721	47,000
Same time last year	2,804	601	40,470
Exports for the week ending Feb. 14, 1870	504	..	22,966
Previously	286	206	28,101
From Jan. 1 to date	790	206	51,067
Same time last year	1,728	..	98,391

Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—There has been less call for this article, particularly from shippers. Prices have been quoted less buoyantly at from $42@$46 50 ⅌ ton. A lot of 50 tons Cotton Seed Cake changed hands at $33 50.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been quite dull to-day, opening with rather more steadiness, but closing weak and irregular. The inquiry has been mainly for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 75, chiefly at $26 25@$26 50 for New Mess; $25 75@$26 25 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 50@$24 for Prime Mess, $21 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand at 10¾c.@11¼c., for inferior to prime Western, and 11¼c.@12½c. for City, ⅌ ℔. Cutmeats continue very dull, and heavy; sales have been confined to 175 packages at 10¾c.@11½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 13¼c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been inactive at about former quotations; sales equal to 90 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¾c. Short Rib at 14⅛c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard has been quiet and less firm in price; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14⅛c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15¼c. for City, and 15c.@15¼c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ ℔.; also, 1,200 tierces prime Steam for forward delivery, including seller February at 15¼c., March at 15½c., and May at 15¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been quiet at about former figures; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales 40 tierces. Beef Hams are in demand at from $28@$32 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Butter has been in slack demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 26c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 17c.@35c., ⅌ ℔.; the receipts of today were 1,720 pkgs. Cheese is selling moderately at from 6c.@18½c. as the extreme for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 2,163 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese, in detail, thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ ℔	36@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ ℔	33@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ⅌ ℔	31@33
Common State, firkins, ⅌ ℔	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔	42@43
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔	26@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ ℔	27@37
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ ℔	23@32
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ ℔	23@37
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ⅌ ℔	20@25
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ ℔	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ ℔	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ ℔	25@30
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ ℔	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ ℔	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ ℔	17@20

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ ℔	17¾@18½
Fine State Factories, ⅌ ℔	16¾@17
Fair to good State Factories, ⅌ ℔	15¾@16
Common State Factories, ⅌ ℔	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔	15¾@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ ℔	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ ℔	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ⅌ ℔	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ⅌ ℔	18 @18
Fair to Good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ ℔	6 @12

RICE—Has been very quiet at about former figures; Carolina at $6@$7 25; Rangoon, $3@$3 25, in gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The demand has been light for most kinds, including Turk's Island at 39c.@40c.; Cadiz, 35c.@38c., ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 45@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 25@$2 50, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 43c.@45c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 20@$3 25; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 40@$2 50; Higgins' do., $2 60@$2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 20@$2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 60@$1 65, ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 10¼c.@10½c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Holders have been generally firm in their views, but the dealings have been quite limited. Clover at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $4 25@$4 75; Canary, $3 50@$4 75, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 25, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—The market has been quiet for most kinds, including Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 39c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 44c.@47c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 32c., currency. Tampico Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 46c.@48c., currency; Curacoa, 45c.@48c., currency; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency; Madras, each, 65c.@70c., currency; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been inactive and heavy in price; Castile at 12½c.@12¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9½c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been quoted about steady, but have been without activity; Mace at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 43c.@44c.; Cloves at 26c.; Pepper at 26c.; Pimento at 18c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@11½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and rather weak in price. Sales, 134 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9¾c.@10½c.; and 1,430 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@11c., chiefly at 10½c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9½c.@10¼c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10¼c.@10¾c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10⅜c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, ranging from 12½c.@14½c., as the extremes, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 135,000 ℔s. Tallow at 9½c.@10¼c.; also, 45,000 ℔s. Stearine at 14¼c.@15¼c., and 36,500 ℔s. Grease at 8c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The inquiry has been mainly in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered prices. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 78c.@90c.; good to fine do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Young Hyson, 70c.@80c.; good to fine do., 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 35@$1 70; common to fair Imperial, 75c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 30@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 62c.@68c.; good to fine, 70c.@80c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Oolong, 65c.@70c.; good to fine do., 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate for all descriptions at about previous figures. Sales 82 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@13c.; 17 cases 1866 Connecticut at 21c.; 309 cases Ohio at 13c.@15c., and 31 bales II Cut Yara at 80c., gold, in bond, ⅌ ℔. We quote, Kentucky, Common Lugs, 8c.@8½c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@11c.; Good Leaf, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Selections, 13½c.@14½c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c., nominal; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; fine Wrappers, 35c.@70c.; New-York State, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@45c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; Good, 90c.@95c., currency; Fine, $1@$1 07½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@85c., currency; II cut, $1 02½@$1 08, currency; average lot, 88½c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. report no transactions this week, but remark that: "After the transactions of the week previous holders advanced their prices for Old Arctic to 90c., gold. We believe some parcels could be bought below that, however, notwithstanding 85c. has been refused. No change in stock."

WHISKY—Has been difficult of sale, though quoted weak and a trifle lower in price. The late seizures have had a demoralizing influence on business, and buyers have been reluctant to purchase freely even at prevailing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 285 bbls., in lots, at 96½c.@97c., chiefly at 97c., ⅌ gallon. The receipts have been 696 bbls.

WOOL—The market has been rather quiet since our last, with quite moderate offerings; prices have been quoted generally firm.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ⅌ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@63
Extra and XX fleece	48@54
¾ and ½ blood fleece	46@49
Common and ¼ fleece	46@49
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	40@46
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@32
Common fleece	17@21
Common fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	31@34
Unwashed white fleece	24@26
Black fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	20@30
Spring Clip, A 1	26@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@28
Spring Clip, B	22@26
Spring Clip, S	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	20@23
Fall Clip Lambs, A 1	20@22
Fall Clip Lambs, A 2	20@22
Fall Clip Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@38
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	35@40
Western Limed Pulled	30@40
Southern Limed Pulled	28@35
Tub Washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Rather more animation has been noticeable in this line, but without improvement in rates. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ ℔.; 22,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 200 tierces Lard and 550 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms, and 30,000 bushels Wheat on steamer's account. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and 15,500 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel. There was rather more inquiry for Petroleum vessels of medium size at about previous figures.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—20.

The minutes of the meeting held February seven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McKiever—

Petition and resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Doctor Otto Füllgraff, Manager of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of said Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

That the small room in the City Hall recently used by the Naturalization Clerk, be assigned for the use of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKiever—

That Richard Veitch be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of J. Du Bois, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

That permission be given to Isaac Lockwood to regulate and grade in front of his premises on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Barker—

That John Rogers be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Amasa J. Coy, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jackson—

That permission be given to William Harris to curb, gutter and flag in front of his premises on Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

That John Avery be appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That a crosswalk be laid opposite number one thousand one hundred and sixty Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That Eighty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Boulevard, be regulated and graded.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Barker—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Keyser, President of the Western Dispensary, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation in aid of the funds of said Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Murray—

That a street lamp be placed and lighted opposite number eight hundred and forty Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Murray—

That a street lamp be placed and lighted opposite number forty East Houston-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with the Paul National pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue, be paved with the Paul National pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with the Paul National pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with the Paul National pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

That the gas lamps now standing in front of the Church of the Holy Innocents, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway, be lighted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That two lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Dutch Evangelical Church in Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for bids and contract with the lowest bidder for the work of rebuilding pier number fifty-four, East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of Public School number twenty-seven, in Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That permission be given to P. Lorillard to erect a bay window on the side of his house, on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That First-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-ninth-street, be paved with Robbins' Excelsior Pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with the Guidet improved stone pavement; also, granite gutter stones be laid similar to those now in Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That all ordinances for flagging the sidewalks in Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, adopted by Board of Aldermen previous to November seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Constantine Donoho Association to attend their fourth annual ball at Irving Hall, Tuesday evening, February fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board in response to an inquiry as to extension of vaults, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Charles Guidet, with specifications, for the construction of the "Guidet improved pavement."

Which was ordered on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor transmitting an invitation from the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guards, to review them on the twenty-second instant.

Which invitation was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To remove lamp post in front of number four hundred and forty-six Broome-street; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; to pave Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to build sewer in First-avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth-street; to donate three hundred dollars to Michael Snyder for loss of horse; to donate three hundred dollars to Andrew Fox for loss of horse; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts, and light street lamps in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Which were severally laid over.

REPORT.

Alderman Miller, from the Special Committee on Protests, presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the seat in the Board of Aldermen occupied by J. William Guntzer, as the representative of the Tenth Aldermanic District of this City, rightfully belongs to Nicholas Seger, who is hereby declared to be duly elected thereto, and entitled, by virtue of said election, to represent the said Tenth Aldermanic District in this Board, in the place and stead of the said J. William Guntzer, until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Pending the reading of the same,

Alderman Miller moved that the further reading be suspended.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion, and it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Alderman Miller, the Board then took a recess for half an hour.

AFTER RECESS.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

The President announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Special Committee on Protests.

The reading of the report was concluded.

Alderman Miller moved that the report be accepted, and the resolution attached thereto adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Creiger, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Negative—Aldermen Cuddy, Welch—2.

Whereupon the President declared that the seat of J. William Guntzer, as Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District was vacated.

On motion of Alderman Miller, the clerk was directed to furnish to Nicholas Seger a certificate of his election as Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cregier—

That Benjamin F. Crane be reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hughes—

That the lessees of bulkhead between Piers numbers forty-five and forty-six, North River, be permitted to extend the same outwardly forty feet, and to erect a shed on a portion thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Murray—

That Victor Girandy, of number eight hundred and fifteen and a half Broadway, be permitted to place an ornamental lamp in front of said premises.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution to appoint Sylvanus Rapelyea a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Charles C. Contuit, and appointing James Bloomingdale a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Francis W. Lamb.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Church of Holy Innocents for eighty-six dollars and twenty-three cents.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Negative—Aldermen Cuddy, Welch—2.

Resolutions, To pave Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' Preserved Wood pavement; to pave Fifth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' Preserved Wood pavement; to pave Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with Belgian pavement; also, Sullivan-street, from Houston to Canal-street; also, Prince-street, from Broadway to Charlton-street; also, Eldridge-street, from Division to Houston-street; also, Ludlow-street, from Canal to Stanton; also, Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to set curb and gutter, and flag sidewalks four feet wide in Fifty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River; to regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to the Drive; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide sidewalks in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; to flag sidewalk four feet wide on north side of Forty-third-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to lay crosswalks on First and Second avenues at each of the intersections of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets; to extend the time for completing sewer in Fifty-eighth-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues; to place lamp post on east side of Second-avenue, thirty feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; donating to University of City of New-York seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars; also to the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Congregation fifty-one dollars; also, to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents; also, to the Church of our Lady of Sorrow forty-four dollars and twenty-four cents; also, to St. Joseph's Home for Aged Females seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty cents.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Resolution, To set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks four feet wide, in Mangin-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Negative—Alderman Woltman—1.

Resolution, To lay crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

On motion the Board adjourned, to meet on Monday, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members.

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—21.

The minutes of meeting held February seventh were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Petition of John L. Brower for permission to flag sidewalks in front of his premises, corner of Avenue A and Twenty-second-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

Remonstrance of Charles E. Appleby against laying "Stow" pavement on Fortieth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

Resignation of Francis W. Lamb as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution appointing James Bloomingdale to fill vacancy.

Which resignation was accepted and resolution adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

That Stephen Rapelyea be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Charles C. Contoit, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board by what authority pier at foot of Leroy-street is being widened.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Shelly—

That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in First-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets; that a street lamp be lighted on southeast corner of Eighty-second-street and Avenue A; that Croton mains be laid on the west side of First-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-third streets; and that gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

Which were severally laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That a pier be built at the foot of Eightieth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

That Worth-street be widened and extended by including within said street all the land northerly and westerly of a line drawn from a point on the south side of Worth-street, about fifty-five feet west of West Broadway, and extending to the southerly line of Jay-street, said Jay-street and the portion of Worth-street so widened to be thereafter designated as New Worth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—

That Repper & Co. be reimbursed one thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixteen cents for Croton water rent paid in advance for use of water in distillery number seven hundred and four East Thirteenth-street, and which was never used.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

That Hubert D. Glynn be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John J. Watson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the "Constantine Donoho Association," to attend their fourth annual ball, on Tuesday evening, fifteenth instant, at Irving Hall.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Hill moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen appointing William C. Bailey a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John Ross, who has failed to qualify.

Which was carried, and the resolution concurred in.

Assistant Alderman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, for permission to place a starter's box on sidewalk in front of number one and a half Park-row.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessments for the following improvements: Public square; Twelfth-avenue opening; St. Nicholas-avenue opening; Third-avenue sewer, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets; One Hundred and thirteenth-street opening; Fourth-avenue regulating, grading, &c.; Public-square and Madison-avenue extension; Public drive; Monroe-street sewer; High Bridge Park; Fifty-seventh-street paving; Seventy-fifth-street sewer, and One Hundred and eleventh-street opening.

Which were received and ordered to be placed on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, That William Henry Gardiner be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Charles C. Contoit, and William C. Kidney, vice John H. Donohoe, said Contoit and Donohoe having failed to qualify; also, directing the Harlem Railroad Company to construct a neat and substantial iron bridge over Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Eighty-first-street, the bridge to be full width of the street, with a walk for pedestrians of the full width of the sidewalk on each side, partitioned off from the other portion of said bridge.

Which were severally concurred in.

Resolutions, That the Street Commissioner cause the incumbrances on sidewalk on north side of Fifth-street, between Lewis-street and East River, and in Lewis-street, east side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, to be removed; to pave Elizabeth-street, from Grand to Bleecker-street, with Belgian pavement; to pay Michael Donohue three hundred dollars for loss of horse, caused by defective crosswalk on Laurens-street; to provide an annual donation of one thousand dollars to the New-York Dispensary for the diseases of the throat and chest; to pave Delancey-street, from Bowery to East River, with Belgian pavement; to pave Broome-street, from Bowery to Norfolk-street, with Belgian pavement; to place two gas lamps south side of Twenty-fourth-street, respectively fifty and sixty feet west of Third-avenue; to pave Forty-third-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement; to reimburse Hermann Koehler two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety cents, amount of money paid in excess for Croton water supplied his distillery on west side of First-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, for six months, commencing May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; to pay to Harlem Dispensary two thousand dollars as a donation, and to provide an annual donation of one thousand dollars hereafter, and to lay gas mains and light street lamps in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues; and assigning room in City Hall, adjacent to Library, to use of Clerk of the Common Council.

Which were severally laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting the "Financial Estimates" for 1870, with draft of ordinance making the annual appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and seventy for the support of the City Government, payment of the City debt falling due in said year, &c.

(By Board of Aldermen, February seven, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which action was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—21.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, That the Street Commissioner cancel contract for regulating, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Boulevard, with the consent of the contractor, and readvertise for proposals, and make a new contract therefor with the lowest bidder; to remove fire hydrant from number nine and place it in front of number twenty-nine East Fortieth-street; to pay John Snedecor six hundred and twenty-five dollars for frames furnished the Common Council; to place a gas lamp opposite number four hundred and five East Fifteenth-street; to flag sidewalks full width both sides of Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth streets; to place two additional lamps in front of the entrances to Saint Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; to replace fence on both sides of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-first streets, and also between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Seventieth streets; to set curb and gutter stones and flag four feet wide in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, same in Seventy-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; to pay Thomas Cowan, administrator of Nicholas Cowan, deceased, three dollars per day for each Sunday from June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for services of said Nicholas Cowan as keeper of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays during said period; and to place gas mains and light street lamps in Forty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—21.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FAUST, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Mme. Lumley, Messrs. Lotti, Barili, Reyna and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Levick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROB ROY, NICK OF THE WOODS. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

HALL Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss C. V. Hutchings, Messrs. Jacoby and Morgan.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, last night, Mr. GLADSTONE introduced a Land Reform bill for Ireland, and made a long speech, in which he reviewed the history of the land question in Ireland....A dispatch from Rome says the Armenians have decided not to recognize the authority of the Patriarch, because he is too feeble to oppose the encroachments of the Pope....The Duke of MONTPENSIER is in Madrid and in intimate communication with General PRIM....Russia has peremptorily demanded of the Swiss Government the surrender of a felon who took refuge in Switzerland some time ago. There being no extradition treaty between the countries, the Swiss Government will deliberate upon the matter.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication relative to the acquisition of sites for national coast defences was received from the War Secretary and referred. Information was ordered as to the past and present condition of the ironclads belonging to the navy. Committees of Conference were appointed on the Appropriation bills for the Naval and Military Academies, after which the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was discussed. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a long speech in support of various modifications in the bill as passed by the House, and when he had concluded, the debate on the admission of Mississippi was resumed, in which Messrs. BAYARD, MORTON and DAVIS took part. No vote was reached on the bill, and the Senate, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned.

In the House but little business was transacted. A resolution reported from Committee providing for closing the land offices in any State where the unsold public lands do not exceed 10,000 acres was passed. The resolution calling for information as to the imprisonment of Americans by Great Britain for political offences was discussed at length and then adopted. A debate on the contested election case in the Eleventh New-York District, and the report of the Committee declaring Mr. VAN WYCK entitled to the seat, occupied the remainder of the session, and without a vote, at 4:30 P. M., the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money to pay its liabilities was reported. A bill was introduced to reorganize the Brooklyn Park Commission. Among the measures passed were the bills altering the map of New-York City; relative to the appointment of Marshals in New-York City, and aiding the lodging house of the Children's Aid Society of New-York. The bill repealing the act appropriating Excise moneys to sectarian schools, with a number of petitions relating thereto, were referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and the Judiciary Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

In the Assembly a large number of bills was introduced, including one authorizing the Park Presbyterian Church, of New-York, and the Yorkville Presbyterian Church to unite, which was read and passed; one authorizing the Common Council in Brooklyn to regulate the employment of conductors and drivers on the Brooklyn street cars, and one establishing a stage route from Cortlandt-street to Thirty-fourth-street and the East River. Among the bills passed were that chartering the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, and the bill to enable the American and Foreign Bible Society to consolidate with the American Baptist Society. A debate arose on a motion to commit to the Committee on Cities the bill placing the Court of Special Sessions of New-York under the old law. The motion was carried, and the House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted mainly to the discussion of the bill relating to the election of inspectors and canvassers of election by the people.

GENERAL.

Further advices from Paraguay *via* Lisbon report renewed fighting in that country.

The third session of the Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday, with the usual formalities. Prince ARTHUR accepted a seat on the throne at the right of the Governor-General.

WM. JONES has just been arrested for robbing the mails while transporting in his wagon from the Chicago Post Office to the Rock Island Railroad depot. Over $100,000 in drafts are said to have been stolen by JONES and his accomplices.

A fire yesterday at Astoria destroyed the Nassau Oil Works and O'CONNOR'S icehouse. A man named DORSETT perished in the flames.

The Salt Lake City municipal election yesterday resulted in the return of the "orthodox" ticket. Only half a dozen women voted, giving their support to both tickets. The authorities discouraged the voting of women.

The ironclads *Miantonomoh* and *Terror*, and the United States steamtugs *Cohasset* and *Leyden*, from Portland, put into Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday afternoon, to avoid the storm.

Ground was broke on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Dalles, Minn., yesterday, and a party of one hundred men is at work. Six parties of engineers are in the field.

The Pennsylvania Senate yesterday passed the bill allowing writs of error to the Supreme Court in criminal cases, over the veto of the Governor, by 22 to 5.

The silk store of COOPER & CONRAD, Philadelphia, was robbed on Monday night of silks worth $5,000.

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the past year were $17,250,000 and the expenses over $12,000,000.

CHARLES DURANG, the veteran actor, and author of the *History of the Philadelphia Stage*, died at Philadelphia yesterday morning, at the age of 70 years.

Commodore STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, of the United States Navy, and only surviving officer who participated in the battle of Lake Erie, is dangerously ill in Buffalo.

LOCAL.

Additional evidence was taken yesterday in the case of E. W. FARRINGTON, an ex-gauger, charged with making false returns on a large quantity of whisky at the time of its removal from bond. A merchant named MARTIN R. COOK was arrested on a charge of having employed FARRINGTON to commit the alleged fraud. He was held for examination in $3,000 bail.

The members of the New-York Bar met at the Studio Building, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and resolved to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the assailant of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON.

EDWARD J. OAKLEY, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, was fully committed in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the case of the Erie Railway Company vs. RAMSAY et al., Judge BARNARD yesterday made an order declaring Mr. RAMSAY guilty of contempt of Court, and appointing WILLIAM BARTLETT referee to determine what, if any, damages have been sustained by the Railway Company, in consequence of the disobedience of the injunction order made in December last.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT gave one burglar (colored) twenty years in State Prison, another ten years, an incendiary seven years, a male thief five years, and a female thief two years and six months.

The case of ROSANNA ROGERS was concluded yesterday in the Essex County Court by a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The jury was out twenty-one hours. In the verdict the jury made a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was not pronounced, and the prisoner was remanded. She is said to have expressed her resolve to commit suicide if the trial resulted in her conviction.

The recent organization of the Independent German Party in Hudson County, to oppose government by the so-called "Ring," and to do away with the alleged corruptions so long prevalent in the management of State, county and municipal affairs, has been followed by the organization of a sister party by the English-speaking residents of the county, upon the same platform of principles. It is to be known as the People's Democratic Union of Hudson County.

The War on Our Common Schools.

From all parts of the State remonstrances are pouring into the Legislature against giving public money to sectarian schools under the provision smuggled into the City tax levy of 1869. We say "smuggled in," because this is a proper description of the way the obnoxious enactment was foisted upon the people. The last Legislature adjourned at midnight of the 10th of May, 1869, after a prolonged and desperate struggle over the January tax levies. The Senate and Assembly disagreeing on many points, the tax levy was put into the hands of Conference Committees towards the close of the session, and thence it emerged with a section providing that "hereafter, an *annual* amount, equal to twenty per cent. on the excise money received for said City (New-York) in 1868," should be distributed "for the support of schools, educating children gratuitously in said City, who are not provided for in the common schools thereof, excepting therefrom schools receiving contributions for their support from the City Treasury.', Mr. MORGAN, Mr. VAN PATTEN, and others in the State Senate, at once indignantly opposed this appropriation of public funds to private uses. But it was too late—the last day of the session had come; Mr. HUMPHREYS "protested against any discussion of the school question at this time;" and the opponents of the measure were helpless. In this way sectarian schools were set up against common schools, and our whole system of public education, the pride and the glory of the City, was put in peril.

The question now is, shall this vicious and destructive legislation be repealed? Is the party that rules at Albany prepared to meet the storm of public indignation which will surely break upon them if they fail to repeal this law? Mr. BERGEN was right in declaring on Monday that "the importance of the subject demands that it be quickly disposed of." We can assure the Legislature that though a log-rolling trick may be pardoned, a deliberate refusal to listen to the public voice will rouse a resentment it may now little suspect. The subject, indeed, surpasses any partisan bounds, and we record it to the credit of the leading Democratic organs of the City and State, that so many of them have also protested against the war on our school system. The remonstrance of the Union League Club is a non-partisan document, as are many of the protests now before the Legislature signed by people of opposite political faiths.

It must be understood that this is only the climax of a series of measures to rob the public schools and endow private ones. For years there have been deftly introduced, on philanthropic pretences, items in the tax levy for the support of sectarian charities, which turned out to be mainly schemes of anti-common-school education; but last year the mask was thrown off, and open war declared.

In the twelvemonth just closed there was diverted to sectarian purposes a total of $528,742. This sum was divided among churches, schools, asylums and other institutions specially devoted to the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Hebrew, Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and German Evangelical Churches. How the money was distributed is not the main point. Had Baptists secured the largest sum and Catholics the smallest, the principle would have been equally vicious. No public money should be given to private schools, and, above all, to sectarian schools. We have thus far had no union of Church and State; let us not commit the worse folly of uniting State and sects!

The cunning phrase of the tax levy spoke of "children *not provided for* in the common schools," as if this great number of sectarian schools was designed to fill out a deficiency in this respect. But no such deficiency existed then, and none such exists now. On the contrary, the Board of Education reports that "the average number of vacant seats in the common schools is 39,000;" and our schools, as the Union League well says, furnish gratis to the children of the City, without distinction of sect, everything that sectarian schools furnish, except sectarian religious instruction. The question comes up whether the people shall be taxed to furnish the latter item, or whether the sects shall not pay for it themselves.

We have at length made our common schools as perfect as they can well be. By what right, then, are we now taxed to support rival establishments, when nigh upon 40,000 seats remain vacant in our own? Were there no other objection to sectarian legislation, it would be enough to know that it, like subsidy legislation, points straight to financial ruin. Once take money from the public purse for sectarian uses, and there is no end to similar calls.

We have pronounced this sectarian onset a move to rob and ruin our public schools. It robs them, because whatever educational fund is given to rivals, is taken from them. It will ruin them, unless resisted, because private schools will make continual inroads on common schools until the latter die out. To other incentives, the former will add the powerful one of religious enthusiasm and sectarian zeal; and, while each strives to surpass its neighbor in subsidies, all will join in war on the public schools. That will be an evil day when our children shall be offered the dilemma of ignorance or sectarian instruction. Our pride has been hitherto that public education here is unsectarian, and bigotry unknown; but we shall be likely to lose for our children the advantages we have enjoyed, unless the present retrograde movement is resisted with spirit and determination. Memorials, and, if need be, public meetings, must show the Legislature that the citizens of New-York will not stand by with indifference and see their public school system destroyed.

The Bankrupt Law—The Bininger Case Decisions.

The motions in the Bininger case, which it was supposed would furnish some indication of the position to be taken by the Circuit Court of the United States upon the threatened conflict of jurisdiction between Judge MCCUNN and the Courts of the United States, have been decided; but without any such result. They are, however, important as marking out a course in respect to one part of bankruptcy law. The case in brief is this: BININGER and CLARK were in partnership. On a bill filed by CLARK in the Superior Court Judge MCCUNN appointed a receiver of their partnership property, for the purpose of winding up the business. Creditors then took proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, to have the firm declared bankrupt, and, notwithstanding injunctions issued by Judge MCCUNN to restrain their action, it was so adjudged and an assignee appointed.

CLARK thereupon took steps to have this adjudication reviewed in the Circuit Court, and the counsel for the assignee made to that Court four applications. First, for a writ of prohibition to the Superior Court to prevent its taking any further steps in the suit pending there; second, for an order that the Marshal take possession of the property in the hands of the State Court receiver, and that the bankrupts be ordered to substitute him for themselves; third, that CLARK be compelled to elect between prosecuting his suits in the State Court and his appeal in the Circuit Court; and, fourth, that the receiver be restrained from interfering with the property, and that a receiver of it should be appointed by the Circuit Court, to hold it until the question whether he or the receiver had the best title to it should be determined.

Judge WOODRUFF denied all of the applications. He denied the first, because the proceedings in the Superior Court in no way interfered with the Circuit Court in its proceeding of revising the decision of the District Court. He denied the second, because that would be using the Circuit Court to enforce the decrees of the District Court, which latter was competent to enforce its own decrees. He denied the third, because CLARK had a right to review the decision of the District Court, which was not affected by the other proceedings. And he denied the last, because it did not appear that there was any injury to be prevented by calling upon the Court to interfere by preliminary injunction and appoint a receiver.

In the course of the decisions there are remarks about the power of the District Court to execute its own decrees, and the extent to which the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is carried in such cases, which will be of assistance to practitioners in bankruptcy. For there has been thus far, little or no consideration of those clauses of the Bankrupt act which relate to this point. Application was at once made by the assignee to the District Court for orders looking to the enforcement of its decrees. And a determination can hardly be reached upon them without having some light thrown upon the question whether the Bankruptcy Court is to have exclusive charge of closing up the estates of insolvents or not.

The Duty on Steel—Reduction, Not Increase, Required.

The mass of the people never present themselves at Washington to ask for special legislation in their own behalf. They are perfectly willing to bear their proportion of public burdens, provided they are left to the undisturbed pursuit of their respective vocations. Yet they are as much to be considered in the construction of any scheme of revenue, as those who clamor most for a special consideration. "Protection," consequently, may mean the abatement of duties quite as much as the levying of them. Taxes must be levied so long as we have a Government to support. These must be largely based upon foreign importations, and so operate, and very properly, to the advantage of domestic industry. But when they become excessive, we may lose by the decay of one interest vastly more than we gain by the development of those which are peculiarly favored. Adopting this view of the subject, we regard the proposition for a large increase of duties at the present time as in the highest degree inopportune. Such increase is not needed for revenue; and certainly it is not needed for protection. The people do not demand any increase. There is no suggestion of increase on the part of the Administration; on the contrary, both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have expressed themselves against it. The suggestion only comes from parties who have special interests to promote, which interests may thus be made antagonistic to the real interests of the nation.

Take, for example, the duties on steel. Those now levied are certainly adequate, for under them there has been an extraordinary development of this important interest. In addition, we have the direct testimony of the steelmakers themselves to this fact. In a memorial addressed by them to Congress, at its session for 1866-7, and signed by all the steelmakers at that time in the United States, it was stated that the present duties were agreed to by the steelmakers themselves in conference with the Committee of Ways and Means, "as being well adapted to the condition of the steel manufacture in this country," then in its infancy. If adequate then, certainly the same rate of duty must be adequate at the present time, considering the great reduction in the cost of iron and materials, and the great improvements that have been made in the manufacturing processes. The domestic makers also state in the same memorial that the manufacture of steel in this country became an assured success as early as 1859, under an *ad valorem* duty of only twelve and a half per cent. Since then the rate of protection has been increased more than threefold. In the meantime the internal revenue tax, exceeding at one time two cents per pound, and in consequence of which the import duty was, at the time, considerably increased, has been wholly removed, the protection to the domestic maker being increased in an equal degree.

The duties imposed by the present law on the several varieties of steel equal very nearly cent for cent of their cost. The sterling price of coach spring steel in England is $65 70 per ton, gold. The duty is two and a quarter cents per pound, or $50 40 per ton. The charges for importation equal $11 30 per ton, making the total cost laid down in New-York $127 40 in gold. The protection thus afforded to the domestic maker of steel in this country is nearly 100 per cent. It is now proposed to increase the duty from two and one-quarter to three and one-quarter cents per pound, or to $72 80 per ton—a sum $7 70 greater than its cost. Plow plates, cut to patterns, now pay two and one-quarter cents per pound, or $50 40 per ton. The proposed bill increases the duty upon all steel, cut to pattern, to four cents per pound, or to $89 60 per ton—a sum exceeding the first cost by more than $20. The duty on steel rails is now forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, or almost exactly one cent per pound. The cost of importation brings the amount of protection afforded the domestic makers to fifty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. It is proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to double the present duty by making it two cents per pound, or $44 80 per ton—a sum very nearly equaling the cost of manufacture. The following statement will show the present rate of duty, the rate proposed to be established, and the percentage of the proposed increase of duty by the present bill.

Kind of Steel.	Present Duty per Pound.	Proposed Duty per Pound.	Per Cent. adva'e.
Mill saw steel and gang saw steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Best cross-cut saw plates to pattern	3.00	4.00	33.33
Second quality cross-cut saw plates to pattern	3.00	4.00	33.33
Third quality cross-cut saw plates to pattern	2.25	4.00	77.77
Machinery steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Coach spring steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Best shovel steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Second quality shovel steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Hoe steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Plow plates	2.25	3.25	44.44
Plow plates cut to pattern	2.25	4.00	77.77
Table blade steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Ax steel to pattern	3.00	4.00	33.33
Common cast steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Blister steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
German steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
File steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Horse rasp steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Best cast steel	3.00	3.25	8.33
Second quality steel	3.00	3.25	8.33
Third quality steel	2.25	3.25	44.44
Steel rails, (45 per cent. *ad valorem*)	1.00	2.00	100.00
Steel fish bars cut to pattern	1.25	4.00	225.00

It cannot be denied that the manufacturers of steel in this country have been quite as prosperous, under the existing tariff, as the most favored of other interests. While the former has expanded with unprecedented rapidity, others have shown a decline. Of the latter fact, the shipping interest is an example. This interest suffers from high rates of duties, especially upon iron and steel. In endeavoring to over-protect one industry, therefore, we have injured another of equal if not greater importance. Iron and steel are now favored at the expense of all other interests. Not only is no increase desirable, but a reduction of the present duties is possible without detriment to these industries.

The traditional policy of the Government has been not to tax raw material. Steel in all its forms is emphatically raw material. No other article is converted into so many useful forms, nor is there one that receives such an increase of value from labor. But without the use of steel in the form of tools, no *raw* material could be availed of. Neither coal nor ores could be raised, nor could material of any kind be fitted for consumption or use. Steel, of all articles, is the one most indispensable, and the most universally used. It lies at the basis of all industry. In whatever form it is used, it is always a means to an end—never an end in itself. The difference between a good and a poor tool is the difference between a good and a poor workman. While, therefore, we would encourage our domestic manufacture by a just protection, we cannot, without injustice to other and not less important interests, sustain a duty which is excessive or prohibitory.

North Germany.

The assembling of a Parliament representing twenty different States and 28,000,000 of people is an event worthy of attention. Apart from its influence on current history, the North German Confederation possesses a unique interest as the first example on a large scale, in modern European history, of the operation of that federative principle which may be expected to receive enlarged applications in the future government of the world.

The programme of the Federal Parliament, as expounded by the King of Prussia, is short and practical. The most important point is that relating to a closer connection with South Germany. Of the six States which form a loose kind of confederation south of the Main, Bavaria is by far the most important, containing a population of five out of the nine millions which represent the total of their inhabitants. It is scarcely probable that the steps taken by the Bavarian Chambers a few days ago, relating to the dethronement of the King, will at all affect its relations with North Germany. LUDWIG II. has been more remarkable for his enthusiasm in the cause of music and art than for any political influence attaching to his position, and even should his eccentricities have developed into a species of lunacy, his younger brother is old enough to succeed him. The mother of these Princes is, moreover, a cousin of the King of Prussia, and WILLIAM I. has too confirmed a belief in the divine origin of royal prerogative to be disposed to profit by his kinsman's misfortunes.

Every step leading to the affiliation of the two sections of Germany is jealously watched by France. The representative of the Ollivier Cabinet lately declared that in future his Government would be something more than a mere spectator of German affairs. A decided movement by Prussia across the line of the Main would at this moment be the signal for a European war. The treaties of 1866 provide for a strict military alliance of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden with Prussia in time of war, together with the transference of the command of their armies to the King of Prussia. The additional treaty with Baden, which was signed on the 14th January, and is referred to in the royal address, provides for mutual aid and assistance in enforcing the decrees of the respective law Courts of the contracting parties. With a policy essentially aggressive, the Confederation professes the most pacific sentiments, though it wisely maintains the army in a position adapted to meet any contingency.

Wanted, a Colonial Policy.

The cable makes known to us, this morning, that a measure which has often been talked about has at last been adopted by the British Government. All the troops are to be withdrawn from Canada. The visible sign of dependence will thus disappear. The weakness of Canada consisted in its being ostensibly under the protection of British soldiers. Fenian raids have originated in the idea of humiliating England, not of injuring Canada. The troops were, therefore, not a source of strength to the Dominion, while they entailed a heavy charge upon the English taxpayers. They invited attack rather than discouraged it. Henceforth Canada must be answerable for its own defence, at least in time of peace.

This decision of the English Government must be regarded as a concession to the party which has persistently maintained that colonies ought not to be a burden to the mother country. It is not a mere detail in a comprehensive policy, for England cannot find a colonial policy. She is stumbling about in the dark. She wants colonies, and yet she does not want them. She is afraid that they are a source of weakness to her, and yet she does not know what to do with the unemployed except to send them to some of her possessions abroad. There is no backbone in the present Government, so far as regards this question. It has tried to shuffle off the colonies one after another. The cold shoulder has been turned to delegates from Canada. New-Zealand has been given good reason to complain of breach of faith and other ill-usage. Earl GRANVILLE, the Colonial Secretary, has addressed the colonists everywhere in the tone of an angry pedagogue. What with estranging foreign Powers, and insulting her own offshoots, England stood a very fair chance of finding herself left without a friend in the world.

This prospect has naturally alarmed some men of old-fashioned patriotic ideas. Mr. FROUDE, the historian, has come forth from his study to warn his countrymen against what he holds to be the infatuated course of the Liberal Party. Mr. TENNYSON, poet laureate, has followed suit. But so far the Government has been impenetrable to remonstrance. It does not want to be bothered with the question. If this went on much longer, it would be just within the range of probability that the Conservatives would stand a chance of success in going to the country a couple of years hence with a good strong colonial policy. At present the people do not seem to care very much about the subject one way or other. From one extreme they have gone to another. Because they failed in the attempt to tax colonies without their consent they have been "in the sulks" ever since. They will rejoice at the withdrawal of troops from Canada because it saves money. The Canadians ought to be glad for other reasons. The red uniform did them a great deal more harm than good. In a few months there will not be a British soldier left on this continent, and although that is enough to make GEORGE III. turn in his coffin, the world at large will find things go on very much as before. It is quite time that Canada should throw off the last sign of being in leading strings.

Does the Mayor propose to offer any reward for the discovery of the ruffian by whom Mr. EATON was attacked on Saturday night? Or are the authorities of the City prepared to pass unnoticed an outrage obviously originating in personal malice, and in no manner connected with ordinary street robbery? Mr. EATON was not robbed. He was knocked senseless near his own door, within a few steps of Fifth-avenue,—and was left in his helplessness, with his pockets untouched. Does any one believe that that attack was not instigated by some party or parties as yet unknown?—that the ruffian who struck the blow was not hired for the occasion? These are questions which a liberal reward might aid in answering. At any rate, it might elicit facts which would throw some light upon an occurrence so calculated to awaken anxiety and alarm. Who is safe, if an attack like this is followed by no special effort on the part of the civic authorities?

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The great question with many members of Congress appears to be when they will be able to go home. It is one of the few discussions yet started at Washington which possess a grain of humor. Congress cannot be said to have settled properly down to its work yet. Nothing has been done on the great subjects of the day. There has not been a single good debate on foreign affairs. Cuba has been the subject of some speeches which might just as well have been left unspoken. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD has undertaken the care of England. Some quires of manuscript have been read on tariffs, but there has been no discussion of a practical character. The people are crying for reduced taxation, but Mr. DAWES alone has taken up the matter in a serious and business-like spirit. And now Congressmen are calculating when they can slip away from their duties altogether. Would not the best way of looking at the question be this—"the sooner we *begin* our work the sooner it will be ended?"

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The London *Times*, we are told by telegraph, "exults," during its review of Mr. E. S. REED'S book on "Ironclads," over Secretary ROBESON'S admissions of the "absolute worthlessness of the American vessels." If the *Times* reviewer has displayed as much careless ignorance of American ironclads in his review as the distinguished Chief Constructor does in his book, the "worthlessness" of American vessels will be nothing to that of the critic's article. Mr. E. J. REED'S chapter on "turret ships" is to be specially noted for its inexactness regarding the American system; and we are not aware that it presents many other features necessary to study. That the machinery of a good part of our navy has long been deservedly a laughing stock in England, is well known; but that matter has properly nothing to do with Mr. REED'S book on ironclads, or with the American monitor system many of whose good points have been adopted already by Mr. REED.

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When things are at their worst they always mend, says the old proverb, and we only hope it will come true of our City postal arrangements. At present they are so vile that we may almost be said to have no Post Office at all. The other day a letter came to this office after being six days on its transit. It had come no further than from West Nineteenth-street. It might have been taken to California in the time. It ordinarily occupies about three days to send a letter from one part of the City to another. We need not say that this shuts out commercial men from using the Post Office half the time. They are obliged to dispatch their letters by messengers. But think of the loss inflicted on the Post Office Department by this bad service. It limits its own profits to an untold extent. However, while the public remains asleep the Post Office people are not likely to wake up.

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Late events in Spain are bearing fruit. The motion made a fortnight ago in the Cortes by the Republican leader, CASTELAR, to exclude forever all BOURBONS from the throne, was rejected by 150 votes to 37, and the discussion which attended it called forth from PRIM the important declaration that, while his famous "Never" was repeated six times, instead of three, as generally supposed, three of them were intended for ISABELLA, and three for her son, Prince ALPHONSE, but that the word did not apply to any other person. Read by this statement, the announcement by cable of MONTPENSIER'S presence in Madrid, and his interviews with the Marshal and the Admiral, becomes significant. Time has evidently been working in favor of the candidate whom Don HENRY OF BOURBON contemptuously styles "An orange grower on the banks of the Guadalquivir," and the "close-fisted Duke," whom the moneyed classes of Spain decidedly favor, seems at present to have the odds in his favor.

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Detailed tidings from Rome fail to throw any additional light upon the point lately raised by the French and German Bishops as to the votes being reckoned in proportion to the extent of the various dioceses. We have, however, some details of the grounds upon which the demand was made. The diocese of Breslau, whose Bishop had not been placed on a single commission, includes 1,700,000 Roman Catholics, while the 700,000 inhabitants of the remaining State of the Church are represented by sixty-two Bishops, whose names are to be found on all the commissions. The Archbishop of Cologne stands as spiritual superior to 1,400,000; of Cambria, to 1,300,000; of Paris, to 2,000,000; and yet four of the 68 Neapolitan and Sicilian Bishops at the Council are sufficient to outvote them, and the five millions of French and German Catholics at their back. Under this system it is complained that one Italian has more weight than twenty Germans.

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A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives for a special appropriation of $5,000 for an "oil painting of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Some artist is, doubtless, already mixing his colors on the strength of this appeal to the generosity of Congress. At the same time a bill was introduced by Mr. HAMLIN for the construction of an equestrian statue in bronze of the late JOHN A. RAWLINS. Thus we are threatened with two more additions to these "works of art" which already scare every beholder at Washington. Is not the equestrian statue of General JACKSON enough? Why should an excellent and able man—and withal a modest one—like Mr. RAWLINS be made a laughing-stock of, *à la* JACKSON? With regard to the oil painting, are there not enough such works already in the Capitol? Surely, it cannot be forgotten that Miss VINNIE REAM'S gigantic statue of Mr. LINCOLN must be completed some day, and the Capitol will be the only place in the country big enough to hold it. Those who saw the cast of that grand work some four or five years ago know what to expect. We submit that the memory of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. RAWLINS does not need the proposed tribute. However, is this a time for wasting money on private jobs?

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"I think there be six Richmonds in the field," exclaims King Richard III. in the play. Six Richmonds on Bosworth Field were an astonishing number, but five Hamlets in New-York are not less so. Besides, the six Richmonds at Bosworth were imaginary—or, all save one—while five genuine rival Hamlets are here in the field, and talked with five rival ghosts on Monday night. There was FECHTER at Niblo's, BOOTH at Booth's, FOX at the Olympic, PASTOR at his "Opera House," and a San Francisco minstrel at *his* Opera House. Rural readers who may read in this fact a good omen for the "legitimate drama," must know that the majority of these Hamlets were burlesques. However, melancholy or humorous, five Hamlets in one city on one night form a stage phenomenon worth noting.

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The murderous assault upon Mr. EATON, in one of the best parts of the City on a bright moonlight night, recalls attention to an assault of another character, perpetrated upon the same gentleman by a Judge of the Supreme Court, with all the impunity which a seat upon the Bench confers. Judge BARNARD it was who, on the 8th inst., attributed to Mr. EATON, as counsel in proceedings against the Erie management, the use of information which he had acquired as counsel for the Erie Company. The prostration of Mr. EATON renders it impossible for him to state promptly in reply what every professional man in the City already knows with regard to his relationship to the Erie concern. The truth, however, is, that the acts of the management assailed in the proceedings for which Mr. EATON is counsel, were all subsequent to his professional connection with the Company. The measures he arraigns were devised and executed after he had ceased to be the counsel of the Company, and therefore after he had any special opportunity for acquiring information on the subject. The allegation of Judge BARNARD was as indecent as it was untrue.

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There is a chance for Mr. BARNUM whenever he gets away from that bewildering and unsatisfactory place, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. A mermaid is on exhibition in Benares, the holy city of Bengal. There is no deception. Anybody can go in and see the prodigy on payment of a single pice—a coin so small in value that Western nations would scorn to acknowledge it. The mermaid does not come up to the old descriptions and pictures of the creature, for there is nothing of the lovely woman about it. "It exactly resembles a fish covered with scales in the lower half, and a monkey, having a head and two arms, with fingers and nails, in the upper half." It was found in the sea near Japan and the present owners gave 590 rupees for it—about $300 of our currency. Another one was brought over at the same time "as big as a man." That fetched 1,400 rupees, or $840. Now that the stone-giant imposition is all found out, why not let us have a new mermaid? Anything for a change. Mr. BARNUM had better come out of that cave and set to work.

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The Press, which is naturally fond of a tilt at the knights of the penknife perquisite and franking privilege, must do justice to the present self-denying action of Congress. The usual contingent appropriation, under which toilet articles, stationery and hardware are dealt out in abundance, has been so shorn of its first proportions as now to make a moderate sum—about one-fourth, we believe, of the original estimate. Yesterday's debate in the Senate, also, seems to show, by its general tone, that the franking privilege will be greatly modified, or abolished altogether. We are aware that "deficiency" appropriations, and other devices, sometimes falsify the promise of legislative economy, but it is fair to say that Congress has, thus far, really moved towards reduction in its own expenses.

The Condition of Mr. Eaton Yesterday—Story of the Assault as Detailed by Himself.

The condition of Mr. D. B. EATON was more comfortable yesterday. He passed a quiet night, and the absence of fever, which is most to be feared in cases of this character, has to a certain extent relieved the apprehensions of his friends as to a serious result from the dastardly attack which was made upon him on Saturday evening last. To a representative of the TIMES, who called at his residence, No. 2 East Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. EATON made the following statement:

"On Saturday evening I attended a reception tendered to the President elect of Harvard College by Mr. JOS. H. CHOAT, No. 137 West Twenty-first-street. I left Mr. CHOAT'S about 11:30, and proceeded through Twenty-first-street to Fifth-avenue. I walked up Fifth-avenue, on the west side, until I came to Twenty-ninth-street, when I crossed over to the other side, on my way home. I met Mr. DENNING DUER, of this City, and conversed with him for a moment. My residence is on the south side of Twenty-ninth-street, and as I reached the corner of that street and Fifth-avenue I noticed a man standing on the corner opposite. The evening was very light, and I recognized him as a man whom I had seen before. He was about five feet ten inches tall, of slight figure, and had dark whiskers. He was dressed in a black frock coat, and wore a low-top round hat. I should recognize him if I should see him again. I took no particular notice of him, however, and passed on down Twenty-ninth-street to my home, which is about one hundred and fifty feet from Fifth-avenue. After walking about half the distance I suddenly heard a short, sharp whistle from the other side of the street towards Madison-avenue and near Dr. HOUGHTON'S Church, and at the same time quick steps behind me. I turned partially around, and at that instant received a blow on the back of the head which knocked me senseless and rendered me for a time unconscious. I must have remained in this condition for some ten or fifteen minutes, when a gentleman passing the street on the avenue noticed me, and coming to my assistance, carried me to my house."

Mr. EATON stated further that from the time the blow was struck he has no recollection of what took place, as to whether the would-be assassins immediately fled or not. That plunder was not their object he deduces from the fact that his watch, wallet and other valuables on his person were left untouched. It is the opinion of the detectives, who have been consulted in the matter, that the weapon used was what is called a "sand club," as the wound produced has the appearance of a contusion, the skin not being broken. Mr. EATON had on a high hat at the time, the rim of which was broken and crushed, thus leading to the belief that the blow glanced one side, and the neck being further protected by the collar of a heavy overcoat, it did not fall with that fatal force which was probably intended. The cause of the assault is, of course, mere conjecture; but such additional facts have been given to the Police, not proper at this time to be made public, as will, it is hoped, lead to the detection and arrest of the guilty parties. The condition of Mr. EATON is still critical, and it will probably be some days before he can be considered entirely out of danger.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER'S HAMLET.

Coleridge somewhere compares experience to the stern-lights of a ship, which illume the path that has been traversed but throw no light on that which is to come. This is true in a measure of all art, and especially so of the stage. The actor lives on the breath of the majority, and the majority are very apt to think that what has been ought to be and that change must needs mean perverseness or incapacity. Originality, therefore, is always roughly challenged. No light from behind streams forward to show whether the new thing be good or bad. It requires, even with the educated and thoughtful, a strong effort to strip the mind and the memory of all prejudice and by close comparison of the new thing to nature—a most difficult but the only legitimate process—to determine its actual merits. Most players, being mere bundles of eclecticism, give us no such trouble. They present us with a mosaic, put together with more or less address, taken from the different actors they have seen and admired, with perhaps a traditional fragment here and there suggested by some Cibber, or Tate Wilkinson or Boaden who has described the giants that went before. This may be arranged in a new and striking pattern, varying with the industry and ingenuity of the workman, but the pieces are all familiar and we are at no labor to understand them. In the absence of anything else we may say this composite production is very fine indeed; but in our heart of hearts we know it is a mere clever imitation after all. When the real originator comes—we would rather say he who copies nature instead of other people—the world is almost certain at first to be displeased. Nothing is stronger than habit. To break away from conventions or a belief in them is always a painful thing. There is necessarily at first a feeling of resentment towards him who bids or makes us do it; but there is afterwards a feeling of supreme gratitude—for the human heart is noble at the core, and reverences to the end whoever has taught it truth. When Millais began to paint his pre-Raphaelite pictures—which, be their exaggerations what they may, were substantially returns to nature, revolutionizers of tradition, creaters of a new-old school whose teachings of goodness and truth are blossoming to fruition all around the world—fashionable London stood before them in the galleries and likened them to Chinese tea trays. Fashionable London has learned better since. Now what Millais was to painting, Mr. Fechter is to the stage. He is the pre-Raphaelite of his art, and his career and influence in it indicate a complete parallel illustration. We mean to say that we have strayed in the interpretation of our higher drama so far away from nature, that the abrupt presentation of nature's self comes upon us with a kind of shock. It is like the Londoners with their Chinese tea trays. But the more the picture, or the acting, is studied, the more closely it is compared with nature, the more will its fidelity be recognized, and the more will its superiority to copies of copies be acknowledged.

Mr. Fechter played *Hamlet* for the first time in this country at Niblo's Theatre on Monday. In this personation he deliberately threw down the glove to nearly all generally-received notions of the character. He gave so strong a shock, indeed, to the popular ideal of *Hamlet* in appearance, action, reading—by what he did and what he omitted to do—that it will not be in the least surprising to hear honest but superficial judges denouncing Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet* as a failure; and it will be even less wonderful to find judges who are not honest availing themselves, like demagogues, of popular misapprehension—or, let us say, in this instance, of popular slowness in arriving at a just analysis of what is so altogether strange—to be equally condemnatory. There is no lack of material to render such censure plausible. To begin with what is of least consequence, Mr. Fechter wears a light or rather an auburn wig, whereas we have been accustomed to see *Hamlet* with locks as black as his garments, and in keeping, as it were, with their own mournful significance. Trifling as it seems, this blonde hair is regarded by a general audience with distaste. Everything is regarded by a general audience with distaste when it is at once unfamiliar and traverses something that is otherwise. Next, the rapidity of Mr. Fechter's utterance contrasted with the measured accents, sanctioned to the part from time immemorial, is to many ears offensive and inappropriate. He never declaims. Sometimes, in truth, he rushes over the words so fast as to slur their full pronunciation. Almost always he disappoints by avoiding the cadence, or vocal turn, that is usual and instinctively desired. He never pauses to make "points." If the audience choose to applaud they may, but he never waits for it. Nor does he ever in the torrent and whirlwind of his passion stoop to shadow forth equivokes, or epigrams, or any of those finical verbal distinctions whereby actors of *Hamlet* of more elaborateness than genius have striven to gain credit for subtlety of appreciation or "scholarly" treatment of their theme. Mr. Fechter evidently believes that a man in the extremity of filial interest, anguish or superstitious dread, would be unlikely to denote such pedantries, even if—which is more improbable—at such supreme moments they crossed his mind. So fastidious is Mr. Fechter's taste in the rejection of imposing conventionalities, that he repeatedly foregoes the certainty of a round of applause for the sake of doing what is most natural. Thus the rhymed couplets which set off so many of *Hamlet's* exits, if delivered with emphasis, and close to the side scene, almost invariably draw applause. They were doubtless inserted by Shakespeare for this purpose, as well as to give what he thought a symmetrical fillip to the speeches. But Mr. Fechter delivers them from the middle of the stage with no stress that he does not think their importance calls for, and then walks to the rear—being usually thereupon "closed in." Of melodramatic strut and stamp and roar he has nothing, although he certainly exhibits more physical power in *Hamlet* than in the two melodramas in which he has hitherto appeared. His accent is less conspicuous in *Hamlet* than in those parts, although, as in them, it undeniably mars his effects at times. But the strong distinguishing feature about this performance, like that of the others, is its astonishing fidelity to nature. This implies in Mr. Fechter immense penetration and immense courage, and it also implies genius.

Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet* strikes us, notwithstanding, as curiously uneven. His first encounter with the *Ghost* is admirable in its truth, its humanity, and its tenderness; his delivery of the soliloquy at the end of the second act is nobly impassioned, and nearly the whole of the third act is truly magnificent. Yet there are passages in which he imparts the least conceivable significance or effort to the text; runs over it, in fact, as if it were hardly worth the saying. We must remember, however, that Mr. Ruskin would probably call this one of the surest signs of masterly handling. Preciseness, if not the absolute antithesis, is rarely the accompaniment of genius. To give undue importance to details is to subtract just prominence from principal objects. We find no such explanation for what, to our eyes, seem two marked defects in Mr. Fechter's conception. These are his usual lack of princeliness of demeanor and his occasional lack of repose. Perhaps he deems the epoch a barbaric or semi-civilized one, and that the high-wrought courtliness it is customary on the English stage to throw into the character of *Hamlet* is an anachronism. Possibly it is; but *Hamlet* is styled the glass of fashion and the mould of form, and it is safer as a rule to assent to Shakespeare's mistakes in time than to disturb the harmoniousness of his dramatic structures. Mr. Fechter's ruggedness in parts, and a certain coarseness of satire in talk, and gesture here and there observable, appear to corroborate this barbaric theory. But the English-speaking public's impression of the lofty breeding and dignity proper to *Hamlet*—bequeathed to our theatre from the school of the Kembles—is deep and strong; and unless an opposing view were deemed essential to the vitality of Mr. Fechter's whole conception—of which we see no need—a modification here might judiciously be adopted. In imputing to Mr. Fechter an occasional lack of repose we are perhaps guilty of a misapplication of terms. What we mean to convey is that he impresses us as too unremittingly acted on from without and not sufficiently from within. He favors us with too little of that "thinking aloud" suggested by Hazlitt, and which belongs to the musing spirit, the philosophic sweetness of *Hamlet's* character. Like Kean, he is too frequently splenetic and rash, and so misses some of the dreaminess, the mysticism and the poetic majesty that pertain to this marvelous creation; qualities which we all know full well we shall never see realized, but against whose absence we all feel bound, in our several ways, to protest. Practically speaking—in the sense, that is to say, of keeping in view the possible and impossible—these are but spots on the sun. There is a realistic grandeur about the best parts of Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet* that makes his performance in these respects tower far above any that this generation has seen, and cause it to shine with a refulgence that cannot and will not permanently be denied.

We dislike comparisons, and believe that justice can commonly be done to all grades of excellence without necessarily depreciating one artist in order to exalt another. It would, however, be idle to ignore a discussion in which so many are engaged, which will probably be carried on with animation for some time, and in which hospitality, as well as a regard for justice to art, prompt us to take some part. The fact that Mr. Fechter's and Mr. Booth's *Hamlet* are totally and irreconcilably unlike does not and will not prevent a perpetual comparison of the merits of the two. The truth, which may be given in a nutshell, is, that Mr. Booth is an eclectic artist of a high grade, such as we have previously described—and that Mr. Fechter is a man of genius. Mr. Booth's performance is the superior in evenness, in repose, in dignity and in general elaboration. Mr. Fechter's is the finer in naturalness, in fire and in originality. Mr. Booth succeeds by the aid of physical advantages and Mr. Fechter in spite of their absence. Nature has, however, denied to Mr. Booth, by way of compensation, the intellectual grasp and intuition and the prodigious magnetic power which at intervals make Fechter seem almost inspired. You can hardly see a scene of Booth's *Hamlet* without being favorably impressed by his obvious study and taste; you may see many scenes of Fechter's and not be favorably impressed at all. But if you see the whole of the former your general impression will not be greatly exalted; while if you see the whole of the latter you cannot help being somewhere and somehow stirred to the very depths of your soul. Booth is mechanical and formal—at times disagreeably so. In spite of a well-simulated severity of style, he is continually struggling for effect. Finding, for example, that some people are profoundly impressed by his tumbling suddenly upon his back, he does it so often in the play that it becomes ridiculous. Nothing could persuade Fechter to do such a thing for such a purpose. Is it natural? Would a man do thus and so in the given situation? appear to be his constant questions. His acting as we see it replies to them. Irregular and fitful as this sometimes may look, we find on close examination that it responds in a catholic manner to the soundest artistic tests. But with all his intelligence—and this is great—Mr. Fechter could not be the surpassing actor he is but for one last, best gift of nature. This is what we may call his electric spontaneity—his wealth of real, not simulated, passion, his ineffable tenderness, his splendid scorn are all thrown out by this with dazzling radiancy. Study cannot create so divine a quality, nor can the absence of study take it away.

We have left ourselves little space to refer to details. Mr. Fechter's "business" in *Hamlet* is in general novel, in most instances better than the old, in some few to our mind not so good. The cut at the end of the last act we cannot approve—obvious as is its artistic purpose. There is a touching exposition of both his own character and *Horatio's* in the beautiful lines that follow, which Mr. Fechter omits, and which we cannot afford to lose:

> "Oh, good Horatio, what a wounded name,
> Things standing thus unknown shall live behind me!
> If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
> Absent thee from felicity awhile,
> And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
> To tell my story."

—It would be singular if some readers did not consider our praise of Mr. Fechter overstrained. We do not think it is so. We regard him as a revolutionist in art, an iconoclast, who is destined to do vast good by overthrowing unnatural and artificial systems. Every one remembers the character whom Fielding in one of his novels takes to see Garrick act *Hamlet*. He is told that Garrick is the best player that ever trod the stage, and replies contemptuously, "He the best player! why, I could act as well as he myself. I am sure if I had seen a ghost, I should have looked in the very same manner, and done just as he did. And then, in that scene between him and his mother, where you told me he acted so fine, why, any man, that is, any good man that had such a mother, would have done exactly the same." This may be applied with equal propriety to Mr. Fechter, and in our experience we have seen no other actor of whom precisely the same can be said. Yet let us admit that in the case of the performance of so complex and illusive a creation as Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a creation so changing and many-sided, and which may, therefore, appear in different lights at different times, even to the same mind, it behooves every one to scan his own judgment with self-distrust and modesty. Who shall paint the colors of the chameleon, or fix the hues of the dying dolphin? Who shall set down in dogmatic phrase the intent and meaning of the greatest characterization—purposely left misty and inexplicable—of perhaps the greatest human intelligence? For when the wisest of men have summed up and discussed all they know of the psychology of this mysterious *Hamlet*, and have been asked to put their analysis of his character into intelligible shape, the reply might have ever been—and may ever hereafter be—expressed in his own last and most pitiful words—"The rest is Silence."

"FROU FROU" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Frou Frou," one of the latest successes in Paris, and of which we printed a synopsis a few days ago, was brought out last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre in the form of a translation and adaptation by Mr. Augustin Daly. The play was warmly received by the audience, and is on the whole better acted than any piece we have seen produced here under the present management. Mr. Daly has done his work remarkably well. His dialogue is smart, yet delicate, full of epigram and whimsical allusion, with abundant food for laughter, and yet no lack of pathos. The situations are good, and the interest of the plot is nicely kept up till the close. Miss Ethel is hardly equal to the difficult part of *Frou Frou*. She wants the air of high breeding, the tone of refined society indispensable to the appropriate delineation of the character; and, although she is very much like a New-York girl of a certain sort, she is totally unlike a Parisian girl of any sort. Nevertheless, Miss Ethel takes great pains, looks well, and, as she ripens in the *rôle*, will perhaps acquire more ease and finish. Miss Kate Newton, who made her first appearance here as *Louise*, was quite successful. She is lady-like in manner, self-possessed, has a good voice and delivery, dresses well and is decidedly handsome. Mr. Clarke was quiet and correct in the hero, and if his bearing is not too elegant, it is at least inoffensive. Mr. Parkes was acceptable in the *Count de Valreas* and acted his best scene excellently. Mr. James Lewis excited roars of laughter in the *Baron*, and his various costumes were the theme of universal admiration. Mr. Davidge made quite a character of the rather slender part of *Brigard*, and Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Fanny Davenport added their share to the general effect as the *Baroness* and *Pauline*. The drama is beautifully placed upon the stage, and, unlike its immediate predecessor, fairly deserves the attention of intelligent playgoers. We have not the least doubt that "Frou Frou" will hold the stage for a long time, and that it will draw remunerative houses. It is a pleasure to repeat that such a fate is, in nearly all respects, richly merited.

The Opera.

"Faust" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Miss Kellogg and Signori Lotti, and Reyna are the artists.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A concert in aid of the Home for Friendless Women, was given at Steinway Hall last evening. Misses Kellogg and Nettie Sterling, and Mr. W. J. Hill sang, and Miss Mehlig was at the piano. All the selections were *encored*, and to one of the demands for a repeat, Miss Kellogg, who was in excellent voice and sang deliciously, responded by giving "Beware," with a piano accompaniment supplied by herself. Miss Mehlig was heard to most advantage in Liszt's arrangement of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."....Mr. S. P. Warren's fourth recital of classical organ music will be given at Association Hall this afternoon....The old St. Ann's Oratorio Society, of Brooklyn, having for its specific object the study and performance of those choral works which are either new to the public or rarely performed in America, invites all competent singers to become members. Mr. John P. Morgan, of Trinity Church, can be applied to daily.....A concert in which Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss C. V. Hutchings, Mr. Jacoby and Mr. J. P. Morgan are to take part occurs at Association Hall to night.

ALBANY.

The Ball Opened on the Sectarian School Question—Creamer's Opinion of the Protestant Sentiment of the State—"Mean, Contemptible, Sneaking, Hypocritical Cant"—The Brooklyn Park—The Special Sessions Bill—Pardons During the Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

The first discussion that has occurred on the question of appropriating money for the support of sectarian schools took place in the Senate this morning. It came up on a motion made by Mr. Creamer, of New-York, to refer the petitions that have been flooding the Senate for the repeal of the law inserted in the New-York City Tax Levy last Winter to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, instead of Charitable and Religious Societies, and also to refer a bill introduced by Mr. Wood last evening for the repeal of the law to the same Committee. Mr. Chapman moved to amend by referring them to the Judiciary Committee; and after some discussion on the motion, Mr. Woodin, of Auburn, moved that they be referred to the Committee on Literature. He said he was not particular as to what Committee they went to, so long as a report was made and a chance afforded to take the sense of the Senate on this question. It was not a local question, as the gentleman from New-York (Creamer) would try to make it appear; it was a question that deeply interested the whole State, and not this State alone, but the whole country. Ohio was to-day agitated from centre to circumference on this very question. It was regarded, and justly, by the people as the entering wedge to the destruction of the American common school system, which had met the approbation of a large majority of the people of this country, and which the present Governor of this State pronounced almost perfect. The petitions that were daily and almost hourly coming into this Legislature from all parts of the State asking for the repeal of the law, showed how great was the interest the people took in the question; and the people would be heard and their voice respected, if not here at this session, then at the election next Fall, when those members who refused to allow them a hearing would be permitted to stay at home. In conclusion, he repeated that he cared not what Committee had charge of the petitions so long as it would take action on them and report the bill; but he thought the Committee on Literature as good as any other, and would therefore move their reference to this Committee.

Mr. Creamer replied to Mr. Woodin in the usual vulgar and insulting tone that characterizes the New-York Democracy when answering the arguments of Republicans. He said that in his opinion a committee on obscene literature would be more appropriate to take carge of this hypocritical cant that emanates from the people of the western part of the State—this meddling with other people's business contained in these petitions got up by a lot of "scribbling, senseless, churchless, howling pastors." He continued in this strain for some time, and wound up by characterizing the petitions for the repeal of this law as "mean, contemptible, sneaking, religious, hypocritical cant."

Mr. Woodin replied to this onslaught in a calm and unimpassioned manner, but with great force and effect. He said:

> "It is no affair of my own, I am sure, but I felt grieved and mortified when the Senator from the Sixth suggested that these petitions might better be referred to a Committee on Obscene Literature. Is he willing to go upon the record, and have it announced to the peopie of his district and of this State that these petitions, coming from the best class of citizens in the State, and from his own party as well as the other party, shall be classed as petitions worthy only to be sent to a Committee on Obscene Literature? Has he read these petitions, and is he familiar with the names that are recorded there? He characterizes all this talk and the language of these petitions as "hypocritical cant." I have heard that expression before in this Senate, and I do not know but it is to be the warp and woof of the speeches that are to be made here, by which these petitioners are to be cried out of the Legislature of the State of New-York and laughed to scorn. He characterizes them also as houseless, senseless and penniless pastors, and these petitions as the work of their hands. I will venture to say that upon all the petitions that have been presented here, there are not the names of fifty pastors. In our own city, where more than fifteen hundred have come forward without distinction of party, and craved the privilege of recording themselves upon that petition, only five out of over forty pastors' names appear there, simply because the others have not had an opportunity to sign. Is the Senator willing to have it announced from the Senate of the State of New-York that the signers of that petition are houseless, senseless and penniless pastors? The Senator says that all this movement is for the purpose of satisfying the peculiar notions of a particular class. We understand what that means. We understand that it is a remark made in reference to the Protestant sentiment of this State. Now he is entirely mistaken. It is not to gratify the peculiar views of Protestants, or any others, but it is to prevent any innovation upon our common school system. He understands that quite as well as anybody else, and every man and woman and child in the State of New-York who has been reading upon this question, understands that there is a studied and determined effort to break up our system of common schools. It is not confined to this State. The State of Ohio is rocked to-day from centre to circumference by this question, and her Courts are being invoked to interpose their judgment against any innovation upon the common school system. The people are to be heard, and they are not "houseless, senseless, penniless pastors." They are your peers. They send you and me, and every other Senator around this circle here, to legislate for them—to shield and protect a system of education which has received the approbation of Governor of this State as almost perfect. Mr. President, I apprehend from the course which the discussion has taken this morning that this whole question is to come before the Legislature, and I am satisfied to leave the matter where it now is, and let this reference be made to whatever committee shall see fit, trusting that the time will come when the general question will be debated in this House and in the other, so that the people will have an opportunity to understand where their legislators stand upon this question.

The motion of Mr. Chapman to refer the petitions and the bill to the Judiciary Committee was then adopted—yeas 13, nays 12, Mr. Woodin having withdrawn his motion for a reference to the Committee on Literature in favor of Mr. Chapman's motion. All the New-York and Brooklyn Senators voted in the negative, and, although it cannot be considered a test vote on the question of granting the prayer of the petitioners, yet the vote and the discussion together afford pretty strong indication that the law appropriating $200,000 to the support of sectarian schools in New-York will be abolished.

THE BUFFALO POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and confirmed the nominees of the Governor for Police Commissioners of Buffalo. No names of Harbor Masters or other officials were sent in by the Governor, and no intimation has been received that they ever will be sent in unless the Senate confirms that famous Trojan, McConihe, for Capital Police Commissioner.

THE BROOKLYN PARK.

Mr. Goodrich, the contestant for the seat of Wm. C. Jones, of Brooklyn, has brought up a bill, which was introduced by Mr. Jacobs to-day, to reorganize the Prospect Park Commission so as to give the appointment of the Park Commissioners to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. It also forbids the issue of bonds for carrying on work on the Park, and limits the amount to be expended annually to $500,000, which is to be raised by tax each year, and paid into the City Treasury. All drafts drawn on the fund by the Park Commissioners shall be accompanied by a specific statement of the purpose for which the money is required, and all work done on the Park shall be by contract to the lowest bidder. If the bill pass, it is said a guarantee has been given that the new Commission shall be a non-partisan body, and both parties shall be represented in it.

THE NEW-YORK SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL.

The bill to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions in New-York so as to allow all the Police Justices to take their turns in presiding, came up for final passage in the Assembly today, when Flagg, of Troy, moved to recommit it to the Committee on Cities, on the ground that it was being rushed through with too much haste—it having been introduced only last Friday. The bill is said to be opposed by the Tammany Ring, and the motion to refer back was carried after considerable discussion.

PARDONS.

The Governor on Monday sent to the House a message giving a report of the pardons, commutations and reprieves granted during the year 1869. Eighty-six pardons, twenty commutations and two reprieves have been issued. Of the pardons, sixty-four were from State Prison and twenty-two from County Jail or Penitentiary. In every instance, good conduct in prison has been made a prerequisite condition to the granting of a pardon or commutation.

The Evening Session of the Assembly—The Democratic Party as Reviewed by Itself—Hopeless Split in the New-York Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Feb. 15.—At the evening session of the Assembly Kiernan's bill for electing Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, by the people, came up in Committee of the Whole and gave rise to a long discussion, in which the New-York City Democracy washed their dirty linen to the great amusement of their opponents. Speaker Hitchman took the floor against the bill, and said its effect would be to increase the frauds on the ballot box which it professed to prevent. Kiernan retorted by charging Hitchman with attempting to kill the bill in order to perpetuate frauds. Hitchman hurled back the charge with the contempt due to the source whence it emanated. Crimination and recrimination followed, each speaker charging the other with having been elected by fraud, and all of them agreeing to what the Democracy have heretofore so stoutly denied, when uttered by Republicans, that elections, as now conducted in New-York, are a farce. The Republican members put in a word occasionally to keep the fire burning, and altogether it was the most laughable exhibition of "red hot" Democracy that has been witnessed this session. It is evident that the split in the New-York Democracy is past healing, and if a decent charter for that City is passed this session, it will have to be done by the aid of Republican votes.

Confirmations by the State Senate.

Albany, Feb. 15.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Loan Commissioners—Royal Corbin, Clinton County; Reuben C. Robie, Steuben County; Alexander Stephens, Steuben County; Henry H. Huntington, Schuyler County; James H. Miller, Rensselaer County; Hiram D. Hull, Rensselaer County; Chauncey Matthews, Herkimer County; William M. Mosher, Herkimer County; Richard Cottrell, Clinton County. Buffalo Police Commissioners—Harmon S. Cutting, Robert H. Best and Ralph Courter.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Question in Cincinnati—Important Decisions in the Supreme Court—Use of the Bible Permitted.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The judges of the Superior Court have rendered their decision in the case involving the question of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. The action was to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted to restrain the operation of resolutions of the School Board, declaring that the reading of the Bible and religious exercises should not be permitted in the schools. Judge Hagan held that the provisions of the Constitution recognize the religion of Christianity and acknowledge that religion and morality are necessary to good government; that the State uses religion as a means to promote good government, and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools is contrary to the provisions of the Bill of Rights. Judge Storer concurred in these views, and the injunction was made perpetual. Of Judge Hagan's opinion, a synopsis follows. During the delivery of the opinions, which occupied more than three hours, the Court room was crowded with interested listeners:

The argument at the trial of the case in November took very wide range, and embraced topics supposed then to bear upon the questions at issue. Counsel confused the differences between the sects and sectarianism, on the one hand, and Christians and Christianity on the other. The plaintiffs discussed the first resolution and the defendants the second, but not with any idea of abandoning either of them. The first question that presents itself is, whether the Court has power to hear the case, and grant the relief demanded. Is this a case for the equitable interference of the Court? That depends on the proposition that it is within the simple principle of equitable jurisprudence. In this class of cases it must be shown that the action of the Board was either done in the absence of authority or, if they had authority, that it was abused, and is, therefore, unlawful and void. It was objected to the power of the Court that under the Code an injunction is a commandment to refrain from a particular act, and that when the resolutions were passed the old rules of the Board were repealed and the new ones promulgated, and that therefore we must either make new rules, or restore the old ones, which would be rather the office of a *mandamus*; but the pleadings demand no affirmative relief, nor is this a case for a mandatory injunction, so that the Court holds that if the case is within any principle of equitable jurisprudence they have the power to grant the relief, and the defendants were subject to its exercise.

POWER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Had the Board power to pass the resolutions complained of? Is its action prohibited? or has its power been abused? These are the vital inquiries. The defendants cited Bloom *vs.* Richards, 2 Ohio State, 387, and McGetrick *vs.* Wasson, 4th Ohio State, 571, in which the Supreme Court held that neither Christianity nor any other system of religion was part of the law of Ohio; besides the objection that this was *obiter dicta*, and that the Court overlooked the intimations in two previous cases. It is sufficient to say, that if the pleadings were being framed with a view to mandatory relief, these two cases have no application. The common schools of Cincinnati are in operation under the Constitution of 1851. The seventh section of the Bill of Rights provides that, religion, morality and knowledge, however being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship and to encourage schools and the means of instruction. The Legislature has nowhere defined the purposes of the common schools, has not prescribed the text books, nor anything relating to the administration of the system. It is claimed that whatever the Board may choose to omit in reference to conducting the exercise of the schools and the course of study, has been left to their discretion, though it might be constitutional for the Legislature to make the requirements of the old rule in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon them, it being left to the discretion of the Board. That, therefore, to grant the relief would be to usurp the functions of the School Board, and that the difficulty can only be reached by the periodical election of school trustees. But the Legislature has passed suitable laws, and the proposition assumes that the Board may do what the Legislature cannot do, so that we are remitted to the construction of the Constitution, for neither the Legislature nor the Board can determine this question.

OBJECTION TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Considering these objections in order, we have the following propositions:

First—These provisions of the Constitution tend to the homogeneity of the populations and contain the true philosophy of government.

Second—The State is necessary to society, and originates in God. They are therefore inseparable. The State needs the bonds and salutation of religious teaching, but nothing more.

Third—This appears from the legislation for the protection of religious worship, of which every denomination cannot be deprived, in so far as all are taxed to enforce this protection, as well as the burdens of taxation, increased by the exemption of church property from taxation. In so far all support places and forms of worship against consent.

Fourth—The State uses both sects and schools as instrumentalities to secure its end.

Fifth—It is the political value of religion, morality and knowledge which the State proposes to secure, and it is only on this ground that taxation for the protection of religious worship and encouragement for instruction is justified. Donohue *vs.* Richards (38 Maine, 379) was a case in which it was held that laws are not unconstitutional because they violate conscience.

Sixth—Section 2 article 6 of the Constitution simply provides that no sect or sects shall by law control any part of the school fund; and it is not claimed that in that sense such a result would follow by any decision of this case.

Seventh—Bloom *vs.* Richards and McGetrick *vs.* Wasson have no application in this case.

Eighth—We have nothing to do with the consequences of the proper construction of the law. The conscience must be subordinated to the public good, just as we surrender other natural rights for the same end. *Salus populi suprema lex* is the maxim.

Ninth—We are not to determine the religion, morality and knowledge intended by the Constitution.

Tenth—If we worship science, or art, or collective wisdom, &c., in any sense, and make that worship a manifestation of our religious convictions, these resolutions would prohibit instructions therein.

Eleventh—The pupils of the high schools read the Holy Bible with appropriate singing, and the Greek Testament, and there is no complaint; nor yet by children without parents; nor yet by those who are worse than orphans. Our common schools cannot be secularized, though it is a question whether it would not be better that they should be; but, in view of the Constitution which we have taken, the resolutions are void. In other views of the resolutions it may be said that Christianity is the prevailing religion in the scale. The moral sense of the people is controlled by it, and whatever is opposed undermines the moral support of the laws and corrupts the community. It is not claimed that the Bible does not teach all the virtues and the graces that adorn private and public life.

Finally, a thoughtful survey of our individual weakness and imperfection will certainly teach us to cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and charity, and we shall the better labor for the elevation of our race, and spread truth and civilization on the earth. The injunction must be made perpetual.

OPINION OF JUDGE STOVER.

Judge Stover began by a brief statement of the case, making prominent the fact that the practice of reading the Bible in the schools begun in the city fifty years ago, and had continued ever since; but provision had been made in this time to excuse from that exercise any pupil whose parent or guardian desired it. He continued:

To this rule no offence was taken until in 1869, when the School Board passed these resolutions. The defendants justify this action of the School Board on the ground that many taxpayers are not believers in the Bible; that the members of the Catholic Church do not believe the St. James version is correct and complete, and that others are, by disbelief, precluded by conscience from attending the schools. We will dismiss all references to the past history, and all discussion of authenticity and authority of the Scriptures. Nothing is gained by the assertion that the Bible is not the revealed will of God. This is the same weapon that is always used by the disciples of unbelief in the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. We dismiss, also references to persecutions by Christians. There never can be any just denial of the truth by showing the inconsistency of those who profess to know and teach it. Separated from all irrelevant matter, the propositions are: Had the defendants, in the exercise of their discretion, the legal right to declare that the Bible should not be read in the schools? If no such power existed, may this Court restrain the Board? The provision of the Constitution recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, but gives no preference to sects. The protection it gives to religious worship, we may well conclude, is not intended to apply to those who, like the Athenians, worship the unknown God. It is the Christian religion that is recognized by the Constitution. The Legislature sustained this view, by exempting the family Bible from execution, by providing that each apprentice shall be provided with one, that a Bible shall be in the hands of every inmate of a jail, penitentiary and reformatory institution. All this is at the public expense, and it is now claimed that the Bible cannot be read in the common schools. Nay, more, our halls of legislation and our Courts of justice are supplied with copies of the Bible, and it is only from the common schools that it is sought to be expelled, thus making them the only exception to the general recognition of the Bible as the exponent of morality and religion. The lowest view we can take of the religion contemplated and recognized by the Constitution, is that which acknowledges a Supreme Being; not literature of the imagination, but as revealed in our consciences and the worship of that Being. We conclude that the revealed religion of the Bible is that which is meant by the Constitution, and has been recognized by the Constitution and the legislation of the General Assembly. On no other ground can blasphemy be made criminal.

THE TRUE RELIGION.

The defendants claim that the instruction referred to in this bill of rights means the cultivation of the sense of right and wrong, and that the only religion meant by that instrument is written on human nature. This was a bold proposition, and hard to sustain on any other ground than that which justifies the juggernaut, the sacrifice of the Hindoo widow or the cannibalism of the South Sea Islanders. Without the teachings of the Bible we have no unvarying code of morals or of human duty; but the defendants say the natural conscience is to be developed. What is the process, what high and holy motive is presented to the pupil who is deprived of the teachings of the Bible? By this rule there would be no standard, and every man would be a law unto himself. The strife of opinion would be uncontrolled, and the moral power of the country would be dependent on individual caprice. We do not admit the assertion that the Bible leads to sectarianism; this is the work of man, not of God. The Scriptures teach we are all of one origin; but the human lesson is different. We learn from the Bible to forgive injuries; not so in the profoundest systems of human philosophy. A volume that teaches immortality cannot teach exclusiveness.

IS READING THE BIBLE WORSHIP?

The reading of the Bible is not an act of worship. The lessons chosen are naturally those tending to elevate the mind and soul and heart. Its object is to calm the mind and give wholesome lessons in moral rectitude. No religious test is required, no act of worship, no sectarianism. These resolutions are a sweeping edict, and leave the pupils not only without a hope, but without a God. Not even natural religion may be taught. If a pupil asks about his origin, he may be referred to geology, but not to Genesis. If one asks why the Sabbath is observed, the teacher must ask permission of the Board of Education before the question can be answered. In the whole case we conclude that we have complete jurisdiction; that the case presents equitable grounds for our interference; that the powers of the defendants have been transcended; that their action is *ultra vires* and void, and the injunction must be made perpetual.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Judge Taft followed with a dissenting opinion treating separately the two resolutions passed by the School Board, the first of which enacts a new rule prohibiting all religious instruction, and the second, repealing an old rule, does away with the reading of the Bible with appropriate singing as an opening exercise.

That the Board has acted within its legal power is evident from the fact, first, that while the Constitution, holding religion, morality and knowledge to be essential to good government, devolves the duty of passing suitable laws to encourage schools and the means of instruction upon the General Assembly, it neither prescribes the kind of instruction, nor that religious instruction shall be given in all the schools encouraged, or in any of them, but leaves the whole matter to the discretion of the Legislature; and second, from the fact that the Legislature, in the exercise of its unlimited discretion, in issuing the law establishing the common schools, does not prescribe the kind of instruction to be given in them, but leaves the whole matter for the Board of Education; and so far from associating the idea of special religious instruction with them, expressly prohibited any sect or sects from having any control of the school fund. But the Bill of Rights, in asserting "religion" together with "morality and knowledge," to be essential to good government, evidently means religion in the broad sense of reverence and love towards God and Christ, towards men. As a means of encouraging the cultivation of this sentiment, it directs the General Assembly to pass suitable laws, both to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship, and so encourage the schools and means of instruction, but it does not appear that either the framers of the Constitution, or the Legislature, acting under its authority, were of the opinion that special religious instruction in the schools was necessary to secure religion. As there is nothing to show that they held instruction in secular knowledge to be godless or conducive to irreligion and immorality, they may be presumed to have regarded all sound knowledge as promoting morals and religion. Especially is there nothing to show that they thought it necessary to give special religious instructions in the common schools, for the Bill of Rights does not even specify the kind of schools to be encouraged. The argument for special religious instruction in the common schools, under this clause, would make special religious instruction a necessary part of the instruction in all schools of whatever character. Judge Taft therefore held, in regard to the first resolution, that the defendants appear to have acted, in the adoption of this first rule, with due respect for the rights and opinions of all the people known to be benefited by the common school; that the rule is not in conflict with the seventh section of the Bill of Rights by the fair and natural construction of the language of that section; that if the Constitution were doubtful, the General Assembly, in which the duty of determining what were suitable laws under said section, has performed its duty by passing the Common School laws, and has thereby made a decision from which there is no appeal except to the people; that these are suitable laws to encourage the common schools; that it is our duty to ascertain what these School laws are, and abide by them, as we cannot change them or make others even what they ought to be, and that the School laws thus enacted confer on the Board of Education complete discretionary power over the government and management of the common schools, including the power to adopt this rule, which is not in conflict with any law or constitutional provision. In regard to the second resolution, Judge Taft said that as the School Board, using the discretion conferred upon it, many years ago, adopted the rule requiring the opening of the schools with reading from the King James version and appropriate singing, it was not transcending its discretion in repealing said law, and therefore the Courts could not interfere.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE CATHOLICS AND JEWS.

The plaintiffs claim that the Bible cannot be regarded as a sectarian book, and that no one's conscience can be offended by the use of it; but in the case of the Catholics, whose children, entitled to the use of the common schools, are about two-fifths of the whole number attending the schools, we are not at liberty to doubt the honesty of their conscientious scruples when the said Catholics prefer to forego their rights to the joint use of the common schools and to erect and support schools of their own rather than subject their children to the influence of what they regard as a dangerous religious error. They are practically punished for their conscientious scruples every year to the extent of $200,000 in being deprived of the use of their proportion of the school fund. It is said that the Catholics will not be satisfied with the schools even if the opening exercises be dispensed with; but this would not justify the Board of Education or the Court in withholding what is due, because something else is asked. Another numerous class of heavy taxpayers, the Jews, object to the opening exercises as offending their conscience, and although they use the common schools they have not waived their right to make this objection. It cannot be said that the Bill of Rights has simply the Protestant Christian religion in view, for the State allows no difference between any of the various forms of religion, provided they conform to the civil regulations. The cases of Bloom *vs.* Richards, 2 Ohio S. Rep. 390, and McGarrick *vs.* Wasson, O. S. Rep. 571, which Judge Taft quoted at length, show this: The framers of the present Constitution of Ohio were jealous of the ambition of sects, and therefore expressly provided against their introducing their forms of worship upon one another, or any of them ever having any exclusive right to or control of the school funds. It is a characteristic of sectarians to ignore the conscientious scruples of others; but the idea that a man has less conscience because he is a rationalist, spiritualist, or even an atheist, is not a constitutional idea in the State of Ohio. Nor can any sect, because it includes a majority of the citizens, or any number of united sects containing such a majority claim any preference whatever so long as there is a minority which does not agree with them. They cannot claim that their religion is unsectarian. The Court will take cognizance of the existence of the Christian religion for the purpose of preserving civil order, as it will of all forms of religion, but the Government is neutral, and while promoting all, it prefers none and disparages none. Although not professing to be Christian, it exercises a truly Christian charity.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Judge Taft characterized the progress in religious liberty from the colonial times, and quoted from "Cooley on Constitutional Limitations," to show that no religious instruction could be maintained at the expense of the State. The Board of Education have simply aimed to free the common schools from any just conscientious objection by confining them to secular instructions and moral and intellectual training. Under the circumstances, it was not only just, but, under the Constitution of Ohio, a duty which they could not omit without violating the rights of those who conscientiously object to the practice under the old rule of the Board.

The counsel for the defendants say they will carry the case to the Supreme Court. Messrs. Ramsey, Sage and King for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Matthews, Hoadley and Stallo for the defendants.

A Physician's Opinion.

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DIED.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, Martha J. Blumenthal, wife of Dr. Chas. E. Blumenthal, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the house, No. 143 East 27th-st.

FIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, Feb. 11, Fred. P. Field, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 11 A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Chas. T. Pierson, No. 608 High-st., Newark, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10 o'clock train from foot of Liberty-st., Newark and New-York Railroad.

GWYER.—On Monday, Feb. 14, Robert C. Gwyer, of this City, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Remains to be interred in Green-Wood.

HARPER.—On Monday, Feb. 14, in the 69th year of his age, Joseph Wesley Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers.

Funeral services will be held at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

KNIGHT.—On Monday, Feb. 14, Charles Knight, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 260 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOTHROP.—On Monday, Feb. 14, Welling Lothrop, son of Charles B. and Deborah K. Lothrop, in his 2d year.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 146 West 45th-st. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

MILDEBERGER.—At the residence of her nephew, Geo. S. Lownds, Stamford, Conn., Ellen Mildeberger, aged 94 years.

Funeral at Stamford, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RYAN.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 12, Willie Ryan, son of Matthew Ryan, aged 21 years.

SACKETT.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, Amanda Harper, wife of William H. Sackett, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 314 East 9th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHETTLER.—In the City of Green Bay, Wis., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870, Emily Charlotte Schettler, of typhoid fever, formerly a resident of this City.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, W. Barnewall, Jr., infant son of William B. and Marie S. Schermerhorn, aged 8 weeks and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

STEVENS.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 14, John Stevens, a native of Cornwall, England, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Marshall, on Harrison-st., near Central-av., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. A train leaves at the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1 o'clock P. M.; stop at Brick Church Station.

☞ Cornish papers please copy.

STEVENS.—At Astoria, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, Byam K. Stevens, in the 78th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At Fairfield, Conn, on Monday, Feb. 14, in the 32d year of his age, Henry M. Smith, formerly of New-York.

Funeral from his late residence in Fairfield, to-day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 16. Train leaves New-Haven Depot at 11¼ A. M.

TUPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 14, Homes Tupper, aged 75 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 113 Clinton-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hallowell, Me., for interment.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, Feb. 14, George Blunt, eldest son of Henry L. and Martha E. Van Wyck, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Geo. W. Blunt, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 West 12th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.

YOUNG.—On Monday morning, Frank C., only child of Joseph and Henrietta Keyser Young, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 357 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Officers and Members of Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. and A. M.—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held at their rooms, corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, D. S. Voorhees. Members of Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order, SMANEL RAYNOR, Master.
Chas. D. Andrews, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MELANCHOLY A DISEASE—THE REMEDY.

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The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.

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LITERATURE AT HOME. R. H. Stoddard.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART ABROAD. Bayard Taylor.
CURRENT EVENTS. F. B. Perkins.
PUBLISHERS' PROGRAMME. Note by the New Editor. Parke Godwin.

*** The Publishers ask special attention to the note of Mr. Parke Godwin, p. 383, announcing that, with the April number, he will assume the responsible charge of Putnam's Magazine as Editor.

They also refer to notable articles in the present number, including the picturesque and entertaining Trip to Egypt as Guest of the Viceroy.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Salesroom was filled yesterday at 12 o'clock by a crowd attracted thither by the announcement of several important sales of real estate by some of the leading auctioneers who operate at that place. The principal sales were made by **Muller, Wilkins & Co., James M. Miller, Roberts & McGuire** and **A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.** Although there was a large attendance, and considerable interest was displayed in the sales, there was no great spirit shown in the bidding, and several lots of property which were offered for sale were either withdrawn or bid in, and the prices obtained were not regarded as very satisfactory.

The first property disposed of by **Muller, Wilkins & Co.** was a four-story brick store, 24x76 feet, on a lot 24x102 feet, situated on south side of Front-street, between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, known as No. 165 Front-street, which brought $24,500. Next was a lot of land with a four-story brick store on the north side of South-street, between Catharine and Market streets, and known as No. 205. The lot was 20 feet by 72.4, and the store 20 feet by 60. The entire property sold for $12,000. Both these establishments belonged to the estate of **Abraham Valentine**, deceased, and were sold by order of his executor, **Samuel M. Valentine**, Esq. The same firm sold for the executor of **Jonas Conkling**, deceased, the store and lot No. 33 Cortlandt-street, for $39,500. The lot is 24 feet by 125, and the store five stories high, with a brown-stone front. No. 44 Vesey-street, consisting of a vacant lot, 25 feet by 101, with strong party walls running up five stories on each side, was sold for $16,000. The same auctioneers then put up four lots on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, between Avenues B and C, but they were not sold. They also offered two houses and lots in Brooklyn, but sold only one of them, No. 6 Tompkins-place, which consists of a lot 24 feet by 112.6, with a three-story high-stoop brick house. This brought $10,300.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. had announced the sale of twelve lots on Eleventh-avenue, near Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, but owing to a lack of spirit in the bidding only five of them were disposed of. Two lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, above Sixty-ninth-street, one of them occupied by a house, sold together for $11,600. Two vacant lots about one block below these sold for $3,500 each. One lot on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street, brought $4,400.

James M. Miller sold a plot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, 65.7 feet on Broadway by 130 feet on Thirty-fifth-street, with buildings thereon, for $131,500. This property is divided as follows: Corner lot, 25 by 75 feet, with five-story and basement brick building; lot adjacent to this on Broadway, 40 feet by about 75, with two-story brick building; lot on Thirty-fifth-street in the rear of these two, 25 feet front, with three-story frame building; and the lot adjacent to the last, 30 feet front and 37 feet deep, (as nearly as can be made out from the obscure description of the auctioneer.)

Roberts & McGuire disposed of the tenement-house property Nos. 553, 555 and 557 West Thirtieth-street. Each lot is 16 feet by 31 feet 6 inches, and is nearly covered by a four-story brick house. They brought $3,900 each. The same firm sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, and under the direction of **Andrew J. Smith**, referee, the premises on the northeast corner of Prince-street and Macdougal, consisting of a lot 25.6x77 feet, with a two-story brick house on the corner, known as No. 205 Prince-street, and a three-story brick house on the opposite end of the lot, known as No. 36 Macdougal-street, and the yard between these two buildings, the whole bringing the sum of $20,250.

Traver & Esler sold, by order of W. C. **Flanagan**, trustee, an L-shaped plot of land on Pitt-street, 35.6 feet front and 100 feet deep on the unbroken side and 75.7 feet across the rear, the L portion in the rear being 38.2 feet by 37.10 feet. On the front, or narrow portion, there are two three-story brick houses, and on the broad portion in the rear, three four-story brick houses. The whole property brought $27,500. The same parties disposed of a lot on Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, for $6,000.

Stanley Day sold a three-story brick house on the south side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $16,150. This sale was made by order of the executor of **Margaret Cartin**, and the property is now under a lease for $1,500 per annum, which expires on the 1st of May, 1871.

We find advertised for sale to-day, by **Muller, Wilkins & Co.**, the two-story and attic brick house on Wooster-street, between Bleecker and Amity, known as No. 230. Other sales will be made by the same firm, and by **Roberts & McGuire.**

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

Store and lot, No. 165 Front-st., s. s., 57.11 ft. w. of Fletcher-st., 24x101.6	$24,500
Store and lot, No. 205 South-st., n. s., 582 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 24.11x109	12,000
Store and lot, No. 33 Cortland-st., s. s., 212.3 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 24x125	39,500
Lot, No. 44 Vesey-st., n. s., 25x101.6	16,000

By James M. Miller.

Plot of ground, with buildings, n. w. cor. Broadway and 35th-st., 65.7x130x26.3x112.10	$131,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and two lots w. s. of 11th-av., 50 ft. n. of 69th-st., 50x100	$11,600
2 lots w. s. 11th-av., 25 ft. s. of 69th-st., each 25x100, each $3,500	7,000
Lot s. e. cor. 11th-av. and 68th-st., 25.5x100	4,400

By Roberts & McGuire.

3 houses and lots, n. s., 30th-st., 128.5 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 16x31.6, each 3,900	$11,700
Lot and buildings, n. e. corner Prince and Macdougal sts., 25.6x77	20,250

By Traver & Esler.

Plot of ground, with buildings, w. s. Pitt-st., 149.10½ ft. n. of Delancey, 37.6x100x75.7x37.10x38.2x62	$27,500
Lot n. s. 63d-st., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	6,000

By Stanley Day.

H. and l., s. s., 35th-st., 345 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	$16,150

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

H. and l., No. 6 Tompkins-place, n. s., 145 ft. e. of Harrison-st., 24x112.6	$10,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

John-st., s. s., 74.5 ft. e. of Nassau-st., 25.5x51.8	$7,225
Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Pitt-st., h. and l., 20x50	19,000
Laurens-st., w. s., 175.7 ft. n. of Canal-st., 23x100	19,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 20x80, h. and l.	15,000
West 10th-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., h. and l., 27x95	9,900
29th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, 2 lots	7,000
44th-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.5	11,500
42d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x100.5, 2 lots	14,500
68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.5	1,600
187th-st., n. s., 600 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	nom.
Madison-av., w. s., 62.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 19x90	52,500
2d-av., w. s., 110.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x80	18,000
3d-av., e. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25x100	18,000
6th-av., w. s., 23 ft. s. of 22d-st., 20x65, ½ share	18,000
4th-av. and 55th-st., n. w. corner, thence n. 100x100.5	45,000
Same property	52,000

Leases Recorded.

Barclay-st., No. 60, 3 years, per year	$5,000
Broadway, No. 837, first floor, 5 years, per year	6,000
2d-av., No. 986, 3 years, per year	1,500
6th-av., No. 699, rear room, 3 years, per year	850
Lexington-av., e. s., whole front between 41st and 42d sts., with about 1 lot adjoining on 41st-st. and 5 lots on 42d-st., 30 years, per year	8,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carlton-st., e. s., 127 ft. n. of Park-st., 51.10x50	$7,000
Carroll and Court sts., s. w. corner, 80x100, h. and l., q. c.	100
Centre-st., s. s., 147.10 ft. w. of Hamilton-av., 25x100, (error in deed)	850
Debevoise-st., s. s., 76.10 ft. e. of Fleet-st., 16.8x—x65.6x6.9x36.5x10.1x31.9	7,000
Harrison-st., s. s., 75.9 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x91.5, h. and l., q. c.	100
Herkimer-st., n. s., 89 ft. w. of New-York-av., 120x100	9,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	3,000
Nevins-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Union-st., 20x80	nom.
Raymond-st., w. s., 308.3 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 20x100.6	11,000
Union-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x16.8x50x33.4x125x16.8, h. and l.	5,250
Warren-st., s. s., 196.3 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100, h. and l.	10,000
Warren-st., s. s., 194.7 ft. of 6th-av., 20x100	13,000
2d and South 2d sts., s. e. corner, 40x120x120, gore	4,400
13th-st., n. e. s., 67.10 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 30x50	500
23d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	500
23d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	2,300
Carlton-av., w. s., 189 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 22x100, h. and l.	8,500
Cypress-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 25x100	350
Gates-av., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100, h. and l.	7,850
Keap-av., n. w. s., 140 ft. n. of Marcy-av., 20x100	1,000
Kent-av., e. s., 111.9 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25.3x202.4	2,500
Marcy-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Middleton-st., 18x85	1,000
Union and Madison sts., n. w. corner, 84x— } Union and Madison sts., s. w. corner 84x— } 22 lots	5,775
Wythe-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. w. of Wilson-st., 20x70, house and lot	7,500
Flatbush, unnamed road, adjoining Jeremiah Lott's, 403.5x223.4x7x[illegible]x45.10x275, sold to City for park extension, q. c.	100

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Lafayette-st., e. s., 105.8 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x100	[illegible]

Maspeth.

Clinton and Clermont avs., n. e. corner, 200x200, h. and l.	$8,000

Newtown.

Part of Osgood farm, 2 acres	$500

Oyster Bay.

Mill River Hollow road, n. s., adjoining Covert, 72½ acres, Prior's	$10,000

Woodside.

Riker-av., s. s., lot No. 268, 25x100	$300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mount Pleasant.

Sleepy Hollow road, w. s., adjoining J. S. See's, 1¾ acres	$1,500

West Farms.

Fairmount-av., n. e. s., part lot No. 36, 50x100	nom.
3d-av., e. s., lots Nos. 229 and 230, Mount Eden, 100x160	380

Westchester.

3d-st. and Avenue C, n. e. corner, 100x205	$350

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Pennington-st., 32x140	$8,000
Chestnut-st., s. w. s., 85 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 50x100	3,300
Lexington-st., e. s., 226 ft. s. of River-st., 50x100	3,500
Market-st., n. s., 37 ft. e. of Broad-st., 30.11x86.4	25,000
Prince-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25x100	2,600
Orange and Essex sts., s. e. corner, old school-house	7,500
South-st., n. s., adjoining A. Daremus' lot, 31x87.4	6,700
Waverley-place and Charlton-st., n. e. corner, 51.7x98	1,200
Walnut-st., s. s., W. Young to Thos. H. Smith, 25x100x95	9,000
Passaic River and the Old Ditch, 4½ acres	500

Bloomfield.

Railroad-av., s. e. s., 21 ft. s. of W. Corby's, 86.3x54x45x125	$1,300
Hall's property, 54.9x102.3	225

Clinton.

Bruen-av., e. s., 781 ft. s. of Springfield-av., 50x134	$400
Union-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of A. Day's property, 50x175	1,000

South Orange.

N. K. Adams' property, 5 37-100 acres	$20,000

Hoboken.

7th-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Meadow-st., 17x66	$5,000
7th-st., s. s., 66 ft. w. of Meadow-st., 17x66	500

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 6 and 21, block No. 8, E. C. Bramhall's map, 100x125	$500

Greenville.

Greenville-av., lots Nos. 86 to 91, inclusive, block No. 2, Henry Bainbridge	$3,000

North Bergen.

Bull's Ferry road, w. s., adjoining J. P. Annett's, 25x100	$350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,

Offer FOR SALE the following first-class houses and lots:

West 22d-st.—4-s. h. s. b. s.	West 34th-st.—4-s. h. b. s.
West 24th-st.—3-s. h. s. b.	East 34th-st.—4-s. h. b. s.
East 26th-st.—3-s. h. s. b.	East 38th-st.—4-s. h. b. s.
West 30th-st.—4-s. h. s. b.	East 39th-st.—4-s. h. s. b. s.

Also, desirable houses on 5th, Madison, Lexington and Park avs. Also, 3d, 6th and 8th av. property for sale.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, No. 85 John-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 12th-st., near 5th-av., 22x70xhalf the block, all in perfect order; price asked $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on St. Mark's-place, 25x60x½ the block; house in perfect order; surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 25th-st., near Madison-square, at a bargain; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON A LONG lease, two new stone-front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 West 55th-st.; possession immediately; call and see. Apply to WM. BEDELL, No. 368 West 58th-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS dwellings, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 25x55x100, south side East 49th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON 1st-av., between 58th and 59th sts. Apply to B. B. CHAPPELL, No. 467 3d-av., or to S. CHAPPELL, No. 36 Beaver-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 78 Maiden-lane. Lofts to let Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A new first-class brown-stone house, No. 64 Joralemon-st., five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferries; size 20x50; lot 100 feet; three stories, basement, cellar and attic, with French roof; all modern improvements; open every day. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 215 State-st., near Court.

TO PHYSICIANS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW locality in Brooklyn, heavy-trimmed three-story and high basement brown-stone house, 21x45x100, all modern improvements, for $16,000, and only $3,000 or $4,000 needed down. Cut this out and address or call for Dr. E., No. 158 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

HOUSES.—DETACHED, PARLOR, DINING room, kitchen store room, four large chambers, room in attic, gas, water in kitchen; three City lots; houses first class. Just sold two to genteel City families. To help industrious young men to get a home, will sell two more, $5,000, $500 down and monthly payments for balance. Thus for a moderate rent a man becomes owner. Four minutes from Jefferson Park, ten minutes from Main Station, four minutes from Spring-street Station, Elizabeth, N. J. Flagged sidewalks to station.

See plans at owner's office.

S. J. AHERN, No. 88 Wall-st.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

200 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic and valley, and equidistant from the Del. and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

Apply to H. A. BAKER, Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn., the county seat of the late Francis Burritt. This place is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, commands a picturesque and extended view of Long Island Sound, and for beauty of situation and surroundings, is believed to be unsurpassed by any place on the Long Island shore. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to JOHN P. COFFIN, Executor, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., one of the most desirable residences to be found within 25 minutes of the City of New-York; situate on High-st.; handsomely shaded; fine house, contains sixteen rooms; has the modern improvements; fine cellar; excellent water; in good repair; stable, carriage house, garden well stocked with choice fruits, grapes, shrubs, &c. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

ELIZABETH.—A HANDSOME DWELLING house, with all modern improvements and complete in every particular; sidewalks to depot; the house is two stories, with Mansard roof, and contains 12 rooms; lot is 70x150; this property is most desirably situated in a portion of City very rapidly improving; price $13,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINUTES' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Yonkers, a very desirable place, comprising a first-class house, a large garden with extensive lawns in front and rear of house; also about four acres of woodland, in all about fifteen acres; a fine site for a hotel or any other public building. For particulars apply at No. 98 Broad-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A stone house with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SALE OR RENT, AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—First-class house, 3½ acres, improved; beautifully situated on slope of Orange Mountain; ten minutes from depot. Lemuel Freeman, care M. & H. Organ Co., 506 Broadway, N. Y., or 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 25 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. [illegible], now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 9th and 10th sts.; the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 23 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 75x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 866 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, 1870, THE THREE very substantial stores, Nos. 15 and 17, 19 and 21, and 23 and 25 Whitehall-st., known as "The Kemble Warehouses," with Otis Brothers' elevating apparatus; fine offices on first and second floors. Apply to JAMES N. PAULDING, No. 30 Broadway.

FINE BANKING OFFICES TO RENT in the marble building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, on the second floor. Also, office fittings, safes, (three,) furniture, &c., to be disposed of at a great reduction. Apply at Rooms Nos. 33 and 34.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF THE FIVE-story store with cellar, 25x100 feet, No. 67 Cliff-st., at a moderate rent; possession May 1. Inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st. W. H. HOOPLE.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE ON PARLOR floor, with the privilege of parlor, in the high-stoop house No. 45 West 26th-st.; or, if desired, will let a part of the house for housekeeping.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from May 1. Inquire of JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES,
BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 BROADWAY.
UNFURNISHED.

East 14th-st., 4-story, h. s. brick, rent $2,000 per annum.
West 15th-st., 3-story, h. s. brown, rent $1,700 per annum.
Lexington-av., 3-story, h. s. brown, rent $2,000 per annum.
West 23d-st., 4-story, h. s. brown.
West 48th-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $3,500 per annum.

FURNISHED.

West 39th-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $300 per month.
West 44th-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $400 per month.
West 33d-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $400 per month.
West 14th-st., 5-story, e. b. brown, rent $400 per month.
West 29th-st., 3-story, h. s. brown, rent $275 per month.
East 39th-st., 3-story, h. s. brown, rent $200 per month.

Also, houses to rent on 5th-av., near 50th-st., unfurnished, rent $6,000 per annum.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place, 13 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE Passaic River, west side, the Van Rensselaer Manor, large and very commodious, with three acres of land in garden; has extra stable and carriage room, together with all necessary outbuildings, sheds, &c.; would make one of the most delightful Summer residences, either for private use or for Summer boarding, being in close proximity to railroad to New-York. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT—FURNISHED.—THE subscriber offers to let his residence, near the village of Westchester, 6 miles north of Harlem, near Throgg's Neck, for one or more years; 10 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c.; house large, with water throughout. Rent, $1,500.

WM. D. ABBATT, No. 9 Brevoort-place.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD will rent his country seat for one or three years; said premises is twelve miles from New-York; it has all the modern conveniences with 17 acres of land, and furnished; agents need not apply. Address W. A., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, 1870, A house on 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., furnished or unfurnished; is in good order; none but a reliable private family can have the house. Apply at No. 260 4th-av., between the hours of 11 and 1.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ABOUT three-fourths of a mile from the depot, a fine house, with about two acres of ground well laid out and finely located. The place has every convenience that can be desired. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

TO LET—HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR, FIVE rooms, fully furnished for housekeeping; furniture and carpets all new; everything needed for comfort; $80 per month. Call at No. 131 41st-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Hastings, one mile of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, a small cottage and stable. Apply to HENRY PALMER, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A DESIRABLE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; all improvements; 45th-st.; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house on Washington-av., Brooklyn; 11 rooms; modern improvements; rent $800.

JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 36 AND 38 EAST 12th-st., suitable for boarding or business purposes.

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot on 5th-av. between 14th and 34th sts., for which a full market value will be paid; a corner lot preferred. Address, stating location and terms, to E. S. CALDWELL, Counselor at Law, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 10; will be immediately attended to. Brokers need not answer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN Madison and 7th avs. and 12th-st. and Central Park, a nice well-built house, 20 feet by 50 preferred, in a good neighborhood. Address for three days D. E. R., Station G, with full particulars.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AT A LOW RENT, A SMALL furnished house near the City. Address, stating terms, number of rooms and full particulars, R. D. F., Box No. 402 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, No. 525 WASHINGTON-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale by order of James L. Flint, Assignee of Messrs. Patterson & Co.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The valuable three-story and cellar brick store, No. 525 Washington-st., east side, between Spring and Charlton sts.; building 25x70 feet; party-wall north side; in good order; immediate possession given; lot 25x73 feet; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; $12,000 now on bond and mortgage, which may remain.

Also following personal property, to wit:

Claims and open accounts.

M. L. Earle	$1,485 88
Chas. Monbelland	16 10

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE of valuable lots northeast corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV. AND 87TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st., each 25x100 feet. These lots are free from rock and about level with the grade of the new Boulevard.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY on Watts-st.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WATTS-ST.—12 brick stables in the rear of Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., and close to Canal-st. Property rents for $1,475 quarterly, in advance. Maps at No. 7 Cedar-st.

AT AUCTION, MARCH 1—SPLENDID farm, near Princeton; 115 acres; 2,500 fruit trees; good buildings. For particulars address JAQUES, No. 308 Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1870. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for B. S. H'kfs," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 18th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

1,800 Black Silk Handkerchiefs, naval standard.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within ten days from date of order.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Paymaster United States Navy.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD LOAN

OF THE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$300,000

AT 80 CENTS FLAT.

Capital Stock - - -	$800,000
Authorized Issue Bonds -	800,000

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS TO THESE BONDS.

SECURITY OF THE LOAN.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH,

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOV. 1,

AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New-York, as Trustee for the Bondholders.

The Bonds can only be issued by the Union Trust Company upon the certificate of J. C. Trautwine, Esq., a Civil Engineer, representing the interests of the present Bondholders, and approved by the Board of Directors of the Rochester W. W. Company, and Daniel Marsh, Esq., Civil Engineer for the Company, which certificate shall state that the money has been actually expended on the works. This provision insures THAT EACH BOND REPRESENTS COMPLETED WORK.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The main Pipe is now within three miles of Rochester, and it is estimated that an expenditure of less than $50,000 will bring the water to the city, and supply eight miles of Distribution Pipe, already laid in its principal streets.

Over one hundred men are now employed on the works under the direction of Mr. Daniel Marsh, one of the oldest Civil Engineers in this country; a gentleman of great experience, and who for many years has been connected with many of the Public Works of this State.

The distance from the city to the point where the water is taken is 14 miles. Eleven miles of this has been laid with 24-inch main conduit pipe. Henrietta Reservoir, 20 acres, (8 miles from city,) is nearly completed. The Distributing Reservoir at Rochester is nearly completed. This leaves only 3 miles of main Pipe to be laid to put water into the City Distributing Reservoir. With favorable weather, this can be done in a short time. When this point is reached, only one mile of pipe will remain to be laid to connect with the 8 miles already down in the city.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

Rochester, and the villages of Henrietta, East Rush, and Homoye Falls, through which the conduit pipe passes, are on limestone foundation. Consequently all wells are sunk in limestone and produce hard lime water. The water in the Genesee River for the same reason is hard and unfit for use. Rochester, therefore, with its 75,000 inhabitants, and one of the most flourishing and thriving cities in this State, is without water, except the rain water caught in cisterns, and a precarious supply of hard lime water from the wells and Genesee. The latter is expensive to obtain, and scarcely suitable for washing purposes. The city is wholly unprotected in the event of great fires, and the numerous factories, the Erie and New-York Central Railroad repair shops, are compelled now to incur great expense to supply their boilers with lime water, which greatly injures them. It is safe to say there is no city in the country where water is needed more, and where the citizens will so gladly take and pay for it as Rochester. We were told by the proprietor of the largest hotel in Rochester that it cost him $7 per day to supply his hotel with water.

The estimated rental from 30 miles of pipe in the city is	$190,000
This estimate was carefully made and certified to by several of the leading citizens, many of whom were city officials, as believing it to be correct, and we would be pleased to show it to parties desiring to purchase the bonds.	
Interest on $800,000 bonds at 6 per cent. gold, say	60,000
Leaving for current expenses, dividends, and to extend the works, per annum	$130,000

When the Distribution Pipe shall be increased to 50 miles, as it unquestionably will in three or four years at a comparatively small outlay, the rental will be greatly increased. The city is authorized, by an act of the Legislature, to pay to this Company $25,000 per annum for the use of water for city purposes. The expense of keeping water works in order is very small—especially with these works, as they will be operated without any machinery more complicated than the gate or valve. The water runs by gravitation.

Rochester contains 10,336 houses. We get this from the City Assessor. At $15 each house (a low estimate) it would amount to over $150,000 rent per annum. This is the only charter for supplying Rochester with water. Granted in 1852.

The water at the Distributing Reservoir is 104 feet above the canal in Rochester, and 154 feet above the city at Henrietta Reservoir. Contrast this with many of the works of the country that cost from $50,000 to $75,000 per annum for pumping the water.

This work is unlike railroads, requiring sixty-five to eighty per cent. of its earnings (even the best roads) to defray expenses, not including wear and tear, and the many disasters they are subject to. The public will please bear in mind that this enterprise is not 1,000 or 2,000 miles from New-York, but only fourteen hours' ride, and those desiring to invest can easily go and examine for themselves.

WATER BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

We give market value:

Chicago 7 per cent. currency	95 and int.
St. Louis 6 per cent. gold	98 flat.
Detroit 7s	100¼ and int.
Portland 6s	95 flat.

We have reports from thirty-five cities in answer to our inquiries relative to the value of the stock and bonds of water works companies, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE the reply is considered A GOOD INVESTMENT, held by capitalists, and seldom seen in the market. This proves that water works bonds of the leading cities of the country are held in high repute, and generally sought after as investment. The bonds of the Rochester Water Works Company will inevitably take rank with and command the price of the best water bonds in the country, and the opportunity to secure at the low rate we are now offering them is one that should commend itself to those seeking a safe, secure local investment.

There remains unsold of these bonds but

300,000.

Pamphlets containing copies of the Company's charter, and of the mortgage to Union Trust Company, &c., furnished upon application.

Government securities and bonds, having market value, taken in exchange on favorable terms.

Bonds sent by express, to any part of the country, free of charge.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the 7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 9,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 130 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,800 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next, and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OF-ficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 4th until the morning of the 23d inst.

CHARLES F. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

OFFICE OF THE

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Alleghany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the bylaws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to said trustees of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 89 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

RUSSELL SAGE, }
Feb. 12, 1870. N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113⅝	113⅞
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113¾	113⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	114⅛	114⅜	10-40 Regis.	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅝	114⅞	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅜	114⅝	Gold	119⅝	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅜	114⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113¾	113⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MANNING & DE FOREST

Have removed to **NO. 6 BROAD-ST.** Will continue to make **SOUTHERN SECURITIES a SPECIALTY.**

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY G. H. ROBERTS & Co., to the order of Lister Brothers; dated Jan. 6, 1870. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES, - - -	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPA-ny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 69.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
Malta, Thursday, M'ch 10
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT...SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Tuesday, Feb. 15, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA..........Feb. 16
IOWA..........Feb. 19
COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26
EUROPA..........Mar. 5
INDIA..........Mar. 12
CAMBRIA..........Mar. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

LONDONDERRY TO NEW-YORK Direct.—The splendid clipper ship MINNEHAHA, Captain MCGRATH, will sail in March. Orders for passage at lowest rates. G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, Room No. 16.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH P. HOWARD, of the City, County and State of New-York, and EDWARD T. HOWARD, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Archibald M. Pentz and Jacob Pentz in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f2-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WINTHROP E. HILTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Winthrop E. Hilton, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1870.
f2-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK LANIGAN, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th December, 1869.
f9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on 1st day of March, 1870, at 12 M., at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the acts of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867.

JOHN N. EITEL, Assignee.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The following cable dispatch has been received by the undersigned, who will pay the above reward on the delivery to them of the notes referred to:

"Stolen £10,000 Bank of England notes, including eight of £1,000 each, dated October, 1868; $5,000 reward; payment stopped.

Signed in London.
BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURYS & CO."
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages $16. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class boarding house or private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., Room No. 7, between 3d and 4th avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts, and would assist in plain washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 West 28th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant, as companion and housekeeper to an invalid, City or country, or as matron in an institution; is a good seamstress; has a sewing machine; reference from family she lived twelve years with. Call at No. 568 Broome-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some gentlemen's washing or ladies' washing at her own house, or fluting; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 591 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT A situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to country; City references. Call for two days at No. 153 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., next to livery stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 45 30th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with five years' City references from her last employers, a situation in the City or country; will take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; quick at the needle. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 423 West 41st-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to engage a few gentlemen's or families' washing; can do French fluting; good reference. Call or address Mrs. CARR, at No. 204 East 26th-st., in the alley.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook in a private family; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 153 3d-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as a good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has superior reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; is neat in her kitchen; prefers a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get the washing of some respectable families; can do fluting in the most improved style; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 694 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslin fluting done by machine; has a beautiful place for bleaching; terms moderate. Call at No. 121 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman a few gentlemen's or family's washing; understands French fluting and shirt polishing in first-class style. Call at No. 133 West 33d-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY one who understands her business; is a good baker, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, bone, lard, &c.; has the best of City references. The lady can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has superior reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a highly-recommended and efficient Protestant woman about 30; is an experienced nurse and excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress and take care of grown children; is capable and well recommended; country preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 29 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable girl; is willing and obliging; first-class references from last place. Call or address No. 206 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; has good City references. Call at 236 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 568 7th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse for the country; must have unexceptional references. Call on Thursday, Feb. 17, from 11 to 2, at No. 145 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; an excellent bread and pastry cook; references from last employers. No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A place as seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or children. Inquire at No. 337 West 41st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse to an invalid lady; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN invalid lady and sew; can give a number of years reference as nurse and housekeeper. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who understands thoroughly soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-class laundress; has the best of City references; can do fluting neatly. Can be seen at No. 226 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do fluting; is thoroughly competent; the best of references; would not object going in the country. Apply at No. 129 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post-Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress to do the washing of a few families at her own house; best of reference. Call or address No. 160 West 28th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, houseworker, chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family. Call for two days at No. 203 East 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good references given. Apply at No. 206 Lexington-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; City reference. No. 212 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman lately landed as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 145 East 28th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335; for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO COPYING manuscript for the Press, music, &c., desires employment where she can have an advance of salary; best references given and required. Address Mrs. SCOTT, No. 270 East 10th-st.

GERMAN, AMERICAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly on hand. No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY, A situation as cook, washer and ironer by a capable woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as head gardener; has been fifteen years in America; is competent to take charge of a first-class private place; is a first-class and skillful propagator; has been employed as foreman in one of the best floral and free nursery establishments in Westchester County, N. Y.; first-class recommendation. Address M. C. D., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no children; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; has the best of recommendations; country preferred; capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address THOMAS, Inwood Post Office, on the Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man; is a capable driver and excellent groom; has been for ten years in the best situations in England; can come highly recommended; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has had long practice in cold and hot graperies; the best reference; his wife can take care of dairy if required. Address P. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, farm manager, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, by an active young American man, who has been brought up to the farming business, and thoroughly understands farming and stock raising in all the branches; first-class references. Address G. W. W., Box No. 67 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who has a thorough knowledge of everything belonging to the business; no objections to a new place; has recommendations from last employers as to ability and character. Address E. C., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a respectable, trustworthy man, who fully understands his duties and has the highest City references as to character and ability. Call at or address WAITER, 319 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; a place with glass preferred; is well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A thorough, practical carpenter, a situation in any factory or mill where his services might be made available; no objection to the country. Address A. C., Box 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give the best City reference. Address N. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an American single man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHMAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has lived in first-class families in Europe and America; refers to some of the best families in New-York. Address D. McK., No. 142 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHMAN a situation as coachman or groom; has lived in first-class families in Europe and America; refers to some of the best families in New-York. Address D. McK., No. 142 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, without family; can give satisfactory reference as to capability, &c. Address A. B., No. 9 John-st., or W. C. WILSON, 43 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single man that has the best City references. Any commands left at No. 268 4th-av., for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; has lived with some of the first families in London; can drive four-in-hand. Address H. MERRELL, No. 130 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; is married; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; has twelve years' experience and good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; no objection to country; best reference from last employer; will made himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, COMPETENT waiter, a situation as such; a Cuban family preferred. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.—A SITUATION is wanted by a young man to sell groceries in Western New-York; has had experience, and is well acquainted with the trade; can give the best of references. Address J. P., Box 478, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER.—WANTED, A MARRIED MAN to work a small farm; he must be sober, industrious and competent; also, a single man as groom and gardener. Address J. W., at Lippincott & Co.'s, No. 449 Broome-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper. Address in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,602 Post Office, with references, stating age and salary wanted.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; none but truly reliable girls need apply. Apply at No. 83 Dey-st.

WANTED—A COOK, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant young woman, willing to assist in washing and ironing, and with good City references. Apply on Wednesday to No. 471 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family of two; City reference. Inquire at No. 55 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS printing photographs, at No. 391 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Invite the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

To their new stock of

SPRING FABRICS,

Just opened, including French and English Prints, Percales, Jaconets, Lawns, Percale and Jaconet Robes, Toile Carre, Japanese Poplins, Taffeta, Melange, Grenadines, &c., &c., among which are many novelties not to be found elsewhere.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.

MACY. THREAD AND LLAMA LACE MACY.
MACY. SHAWLS, AT ONE-HALF THE MACY.
MACY. COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.

MACY. WOVEN EDGE COLORED VEL- MACY.
MACY. VET RIBBONS, AT ONE-HALF MACY.
MACY. THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.
MACY. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. MACY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

FRIEND PITTS,

NO. 863 BROADWAY.

For the next thirty days will offer his entire stock at actual cost prices. Trimmings, Small Wares, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

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MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

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NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills said this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

KELLOGG. KELLOGG. KELLOGG.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 16,

FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.

Miss KELLOGG in her great role of MARGHERITA. MME. LUMLEY, SIGNORS LOTTI, REYNA, D'HAESELIERE, BARILI and others.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) FAUST IN BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY—NINTH OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.

First week of the celebrated gymnasts,
THE GOLDIE BROTHERS.

First week of the intrepid rider,
MR. JAMES MADIGAN.

TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS and somersaults over horses, introducing THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS ever brought together in America.

ELEGANT AND VARIED ARENIC SCENES BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

PROFESSOR ROHDE WILL DELIVER HIS

ILLUSTRATED GEOLOGICAL LECTURE,

AT STEINWAY HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 18TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office on Friday evening.

LETTER FROM PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

It gives me pleasure to commend most cordially Professor Rohde's views representing the history of the earth and the progress of civilization. I am happy to learn that he proposes offering to the public his highly instructive and scientific entertainments, which combine pleasure and intellectual profit; for while he appeals to the eye with these splendid pictures, a terse explanatory story is narrated, so that in a few hours these vast and wonderful themes are attractively and impressively presented. I sincerely trust his efforts will meet with a generous response from the various colleges and schools of our City, as well as from the public. Respectfully,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $3. Sold by

FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS. No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 36 Murray-st.

For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The following artists will appear:

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, the distinguished soprano; Miss CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS, the eminent contralto; LOUIS C. JACOBY, pianist; JOHN P. MORGAN, Organist of Trinity Church.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

For sale at the principal music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, (BROOKLYN.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

POPULAR READINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. FROBISHER and Mrs. E. M. CLYMER, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.—Geological lecture, with 100 illustrations, by Professor ROHDE, at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. C. RHODES. Subject—"Hugh Miller." Young men are cordially invited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will take place at St. James Hotel, Broadway and 26th-st., Feb. 22, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained of

CHARLES A. DAVISON, No. 51 William-st.
HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 49 Nassau-st.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 137 Broadway.
DUDLEY FIELD, No. 6 Pine-st.
W. P. PRENTICE, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 176 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, No. 8 Pine-st.
EUGENE JEROME, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY V. O. MYERS, 84 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

A MINISTER AND HIS WIFE, WHO live in a beautiful village, wish to receive into their family two children to instruct and care for at a moderate charge. Address Miss C. E. BEECHER, No. 69 West 38th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF refinement and superior scholarship, having taught with good success English, French, Latin and rudiments of music, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her acquirements may prove immediately available. A very small compensation would be accepted, provided an appointment can be secured at once; undoubted references and testimonials. Address, for one week, H. A., No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. B. TILFORD and R. C. TILFORD in the banking business, under the firm name of J. B. TILFORD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. C. TILFORD retiring. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

J. B. TILFORD.
R. C. TILFORD.

The undersigned will continue the business under his own name at No. 60 Wall-st. J. B. TILFORD.
NEW-YORK, Feb 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BEARDSLEY & HOLTON expired by limitation this date. The outstanding debts to be settled by HOMER S. BEARDSLEY, No. 76 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under firm name of BAKER & GRAEF is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. T. BAKER.
F. E. GRAEF.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MR. FECHTER,

Who, at the request of many influential citizens, will appear each night in his celebrated character of HAMLET.

MISS C. LECLERCQ...as..............OPHELIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1870,

Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark..........Mr. FECHTER
OPHELIA..........MISS C. LECLERCQ
Claudius, King of Denmark..........Mr. M. LEVICK
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain..Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, friend to Hamlet....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Laertes, son to Polonius..........Mr. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.......Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Gravedigger.......... Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, Miss MELINDA JONES

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in the great Romantic Drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN.
Or, THE MEN IN THE GAP,
with new scenery, great cast, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.,
T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of
SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, FEB. 19,

Will be presented (first time this season) after due preparation, Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's play of MASKS AND FACES,

with an UNPRECEDENTEDLY POWERFUL CAST.

LOST AT SEA in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FIRST MATINEE. FIRST MATINEE.
FIRST MATINEE. FIRST MATINEE.
AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
UNEXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
UNEXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
UNEXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
UNDENIABLE EXCELLENCE
OF THE NEW COMPANY,
THE NEW SCENERY,
and the
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office and at No. 114 Broadway.

PROFESSOR R. OGDEN DOREMUS

Will deliver a new Illustrated Lecture on "EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS"

At Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Sun*, and at the door on the day and evening of the lecture. Tickets issued for Feb. 5 will be received.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

Crowded houses. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

ORGAN RECITALS.

SAMUEL P. WARREN
Will give his fourth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC,
At Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS. For sale at music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.

Now open DAY AND EVENING. The third Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the Water Color Society, Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, and several hundred other pictures and sculptures.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a musical entertainment at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, with or without board, latter preferred, on the second story back, room 15x17 feet, on the west side, near Hudson-st., between Canal and 10th sts.; pleasant location; house has modern improvements; terms for two, without board, $5; for one, $4; family strictly private; no objection to gentleman and wife; terms, $18; best references required. Address M. PHILIPS, Box No. 4,643 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels; would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Reference exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM and hall room, on second floor; also two hall rooms with board; terms reasonable. No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; family restaurant; the best and cheapest in the City. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS IN A CORNER house, opposite the Academy of Design, for gentlemen, married or single; table first class; references; No. 100 East 23d-st.

ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floor, with good board in a New-England family, near Madison-av., at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A FINE SUITE of second-story rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST.—NEAR BROADWAY, a suite of rooms on parlor floor; also, en suite or singly on third floor, with board; no moving in May.

NO. 93 WEST 18TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor; also, one room on fourth floor, to rent, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor; also other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in a French family. Address, stating location, of whom family is composed, and terms, which must be moderate, N. N., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCTION sale,

By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, of CONDEMNED STORES, &c.,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of hemp and Manila rope, chain cable, painted canvas, hose, shakings, coal dust, &c. For particulars see catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, of $500 each, No. 261 to No. 360, inclusive.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.—Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers.—THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of the entire stock of Messrs. Bailliere Brothers, comprising a large and valuable assortment of medical, scientific and miscellaneous works. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 23 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MICA.—MICA OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN assorted sizes, constantly on hand and for sale to trade. Address orders to N. N. PARKER & CO., 69 State-st., Rochester, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR..........................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

SECOND WEEK OF

JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S

12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Legitimately indorsed by PRESS and PUBLIC as the greatest spectacular achievement of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, surpassing in every particular all previous dramatic efforts.

UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH OF THE NEW FRENCH BALLET,

ROZE, AJAX, BRUNETTI.

DEVERNA'S

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

universally acknowledged as the MARVEL of SCENIC GRANDEUR.

GEORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES,
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC. DOUBLE CHORUS.
HERALDIC BANNERS AND TROPHIES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,

and a completeness of detail justifying its distinction as the great SENSATION OF THE DAY.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 19, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19,
LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING.
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
And every evening during the week, and
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2,
will be acted
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Original Comedy,
based on
THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION,
entitled
FROU FROU.

New and elaborate scenery by Roberts, original music by Stoepel, and characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. G. Parkes, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. J. F. DeVere, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Beekman. Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,)

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EVERY DAY AT 2. LALLA ROOKH.
OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, T. M. WARD.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
FAUST, the great burlesque success.
LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, and BLONDES.
EDWARD RIGHTON, as MARGUERITE and LEAH

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.

Miss Polly Booth, Mr. James Davis and Mr. Richard Marshall have volunteered.

ROB ROY and NICK OF THE WOODS.
Mr. WHALLEY as ROB ROY and NICK.
FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. J. McCLOSKY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.

THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway, 720.

Monday, Feb. 14, and every evening during the week,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON..............as MARGUERITE.............LEON

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S 335TH Successive Independent Public Meeting, Presidential Greenback Course of 1,000, "OLD BOWERY THEATRE," next SUNDAY.

APPOINTMENTS—Northampton, Feb. 16, (second lecture;) Springfield, (third lecture,) 17th; Sing Sing, 18th; Easton, (third lecture,) 19th; New-York, Sunday, 20th, (ninth "Old Fogy" sermon,) "Old Bowery;" Cohoes, (second lecture,) 21st; Rome, (second lecture,) 22d; Owego, (second lecture,) 23d; Seneca Falls, 24th; Geneva, 25th; Newburg, (second lecture,) 26th; Sunday, 27th, New-York, "Old Bowery," (tenth sensation discourse;) Philadelphia, 28th; Lewisburg, March 1; Williamsport, 2d; Corning, 3d; Jamestown, (second lecture,) 4th; Elmira, (second lecture,) 5th; "Old Bowery," New-York, Sunday, 6th, (eleventh Independent Public Meeting;) Cambridge, (second lecture,) 7th; Oswego, (second lecture,) 8th; Watertown, (third lecture,) 9th; Ogdensburg, 10th; Malone, 11th; Utica, 12th; Sunday, 13th, (twelfth "Death to England" Thrust,) "Old Bowery," New-York; Salem, (second lecture,) 14th; Vineland, 15th; Bridgeton, 16th; Cooper Institute, New-York, 17th, (St. Patrick's Day,) "Grand Father Mathew Demonstration," fifty societies. 150 engagements ahead. New-York *Star* only paper reports Mr. Train's Sunday discourses.

GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. 137 Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF FIRST-class pianofortes, unequaled in tone, finish and durability, with patent Agraffe treble; fully warranted for six years; in price the most reasonable instruments offered the public. JENNYS & SON, manufacturers, 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-law6mW*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, supposed somewhere between Stone, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached, and owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, *Times* Office.

FOUND—IN TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-st., a RING, which the owner may have by applying to R. CLARKE, Sexton.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Society of Engineers hold a meeting, open to the public, in Room No. 24 Cooper Building, this (Wednesday) evening to discuss the construction of railroads. Professor OSTLER, of London, will read a paper on the peculiarity of the English railroad system.

WILLIAM MILLER and HENRY MILLER were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of stealing a horse and truck, containing two boxes of silk, estimated at over $6,000. STEPHEN BUCKLEY, No. 411 West Thirteenth-street, testified that on the 2d January he took two boxes of silk, the property of Mr. B. L. COHEN, No. 59 Leonard-street, to the store No. 401 Broadway, where they were consigned. Having entered the store for the purpose of having the receipt for the goods signed, he met WILLIAM MILLER, who engaged him in conversation while some other party drove away with the horse and silks. The property was subsequently found in the possession of the prisoners by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, and identified by Mr. COHEN as belonging to him. They were held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

JOSEPH MORRIS, ABRAHAM LEVINE and LOUIS LEVINSKE, were charged at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, with obtaining $108 from CHARLES LINDNER, of No. 167 Christie-street, by false pretences. The prosecutor has a butcher store, and on the 20th of January last the prisoners came to him, represented themselves as being in the same business, and upon their representations he advanced them $108 to purchase fat for him. He afterwards ascertained that their statements were untrue, and he had them placed under arrest. The prisoners were committed for trial.

MICHAEL DALY, who keeps a newspaper stand on Third-avenue, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and preferred a charge against a boy named ISAAC BELL of kicking off the cars a lad in his employ. It appeared that a woman who employed BELL had paid $150 to the Third-avenue Railroad Company for the privilege of selling papers on their cars, and DALY considered this an injustice to the other newsdealers, who were not willing to pay such a heavy fine to the Company. The evidence for the complainant was insufficient to establish the fact that undue violence had been used, and as the presiding Magistrate did not feel called upon to decide the question of the monopoly, the case was dismissed.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, HENRY BECK was charged, at the instance of MARY BENDER, No. 84 South-street, with obtaining $63 by false pretences. It appeared that on the 20th of last November the prisoner, with two others, entered the premises of the prosecutor and induced her to advance them $63, leaving as security a carpet bag which they represented to contain a large amount of property. On their failing to return she opened the bag and found it to contain only a few worthless articles of wearing apparel, and she then instituted a prosecution against the prisoner. He was held to answer.

An exceedingly interesting meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday afternoon. Letters were read on various topics, coming from different parts of the country. Mr. LYMAN made a report on the "Fat Cattle," and Mr. SMITH spoke feelingly on the question of "Fat." Mr. J. Q. A. WARREN read a valuable paper on Sericulture, which, with a full report of the meeting of the Club, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning. All sericulturists and others are invited to call on Mr. WARREN, at the St. Denis Hotel, to-day and to-morrow, and examine his large collection of cocoons, &c.

About a dozen plans have been submitted by architects to the Commissioners of Emigration for the new Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. The Commissioners meet this evening at the Society Library, in University-place, when the plans will probably be referred to the Asylum Committee for recommendation.

The number of valentines that passed through the main Post Office on Monday was about 6,000, and as many more through the branch offices. They still continue to come in, but in diminished numbers. The carriers find them a nuisance. Uncle Sam profits by them to the amount of $300 or $400.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the Sixth District Union Republican Association was held last evening in their assembly room, in O'Shaughnessey's Hotel. Some new members were admitted into the Association. After receiving the ordinary monthly reports of the local committees relative to the position of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

In compliance with the request of Messrs. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, F. LIEBER, GEO. P. PUTNAM and other prominent gentlemen, Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. THOMPSON will repeat his discourse regarding "The Dangers to Religious Liberty from the Subsidizing of Sects by the State," in the Broadway Tabernacle Church next Sunday evening.

The warm rain storm from the south-southeast ceased at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. A cold rain storm set in from the north-northeast at 1:30 P. M., and continued until a late hour at night, turning into a sleet storm at 9:40 o'clock. A dense fog covered the rivers from 12:15 to 2 and from 4 to 6 A. M. Total rain depth of the first storm, .5 inch; rain depth from 1:30 to 10 P. M., .55 inch. Thermometer at 7 A. M., 42°; at 12 M., 48°; at 9 P. M., 36°. Barometer at 7 A. M., 29.74; at 12 M., 29.79; at 9 P. M., 29.90.

A free lecture was given by Rev. JOHN H. BRODT before a good attendance, in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, last evening, his subject being "Mexico and its People." He described the social and political customs of the inhabitants of Mexico, together with the animals belonging to that country, in an amusing and entertaining manner.

The "New-York Saengerrunde," Mr. HENRY BRAUNHOLD, President, and Mr. ERNEST HENRY FINKERT, Musical Director, one of the oldest German singing societies of this City, held their annual masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The large hall was crowded with masks of every kind. The assemblage was entertained by masked jokes alluding to the Cuban question, the opening of the Suez Canal, the Woman's Rights question and the Ecumenical Council. As for dancing, the ball passed off most pleasantly.

AARON GOLDSTEIN took two dresses, valued at $65, from the dwelling of ROSE BROWN, at No. 41 Baxter-street, as he says, in fun. The owner of the property failed to perceive the joke, so she caused GOLDSTEIN'S arrest. GOLDSTEIN surrendered the property, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, was held for trial at the General Sessions.

A grand ball was given at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of City Lodge No. 408, F. and A. M., for the purpose of establishing a fund for the relief of the distressed Master Masons in Cuba. The festivities were very well attended, and were doubtless attended with pecuniary success. Messrs. A. C. HOLDRUM, H. MAHRENHOLZ and Dr. D. M. BROSNAN were among the organizers of the entertainment.

The fifth annual calico hop of the Ball, Hop and Pleasure Club took place at Apollo Hall last evening. Among those present were the Mayor, City Treasurer and City Clerk of Hoboken.

CHARLES WILSON and EDWARD HALE were charged with stealing some pieces of silk, worth $143, from the premises of ALBERT TAYLOR, No. 36 Mercer-street, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Judge COX. The prisoners were observed to leave Mr. TAYLOR'S store yesterday afternoon, with a valise containing the articles in question, by Officer CASEY, who placed them under arrest. The prisoners were held to answer.

MARIA GROGHARTY was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, for the larceny of a watch, worth $75, from the premises of Mrs. ROARE, No. 374 West Thirty-fifth-street, on Sunday last.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: Ann Madden, aged 6 months, in Eightieth-street near Second-avenue; Henry Duffey, aged 30, No. 255 West Thirty-fifth-street; an infant, at No. 334 West Sixteenth-street; James Burman, aged 35, No. 26 Leonard-street; infants at No. 94 Baxter and No. 18 Greene-street; Leverett Johns, No. 65 Baxter-street; Isaac Moses, aged 18 months, No. 413 Washington-street.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of JAMES SKELLY, aged 68 and a native of Ireland, who was suffocated in the manger of his stable, No. 1,356 Broadway, on Sunday. He was missed on Saturday and his fall into the manger only discovered the following morning when death had occurred.

Among the criminal cases before Justices DOWLING and BIXBY, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, was one in which a sailor, named WILLIAM PIPES, was charged with biting off the nose of DAVID CLENNIE, acting as cook of the bark *Etna*. The offence was shown to have been committed while the accused was intoxicated. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The first annual ball of the Third-avenue Employes' Relief Association was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. The arrangements were admirably conducted, and though the attendance was not as large as was anticipated the ball passed off to the satisfaction of all parties.

The fifth annual Calico Hop came off at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway last evening. The attendance was large, and under the efficient superintendence of Messrs. CORNWELL and AVERY, floor managers, the affair was thoroughly enjoyable.

JACOB DARDELIMER, a German shoemaker, aged 45 years, residing somewhere in Houston-street, near Avenue C, was yesterday found lying dead on the sidewalk of Nineteenth-street, near Avenue B, by the Police. Death had been caused by a pistol shot wound in the mouth, supposed to have been inflicted by himself, as a pistol was tightly clenched in his right hand and some gunpowder was found in one of the coat pockets. The body was removed to the Morgue by the Police, who failed to discover any motive for the rash act. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

LOUIS LANGE, who was arrested on a charge of attempting to levy blackmail from JOHN SHEUTER, of the Eastern District, by means of a threatening letter, was taken before Justice WALSH yesterday. He denied that he was guilty of blackmailing, although he admitted that he had written the letter. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A band of young thieves are reported as having gained an entrance to the dwelling of Mr. ISAAC WOLF, No. 58 Hudson-avenue, on Monday night at a late hour, and carried away clothing valued at $30.

The Children's Aid Society, now maintaining two houses for newsboys, one in Poplar-street, another in Van Brunt-street, received in personal subscriptions, from Dec. 1, 1869, to Feb. 5, 1870, $4,167 53. The expenditures for the year ending Feb. 5 amounted to $19,477 44.

PETER A. LEBECK, a young man, aged twenty-one years, was arrested on Monday night in the Forty-third Precinct, charged with attempting to kill JOSEPH DEDON, of No. 60 Union-street, by discharging a pistol at him in the saloon at that place. He was taken before Justice DELMAR for examination.

A number of Assistant Assessors attached to the Third District, made a descent upon an illicit distilling concern in Dickson's Alley, in the Fifth Ward, yesterday. Being unable to defend themselves against the mob, and carry off the still at the same time, they smashed up still, mashtubs, molasses tubs and pipes, leaving them all in ruins.

The report that Rev. J. HYATT SMITH purposes to withdraw from the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, is wholly without foundation in fact.

At a meeting of the property owners on the line of Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, various propositions as to the best plan to be pursued for the widening of the street, were discussed, and the meeting adjourned without resolving upon any plan.

This evening the usual fortnightly concert will be given at the Bethel of Plymouth Church, on Hicks-street, near Fulton-avenue.

The number of persons who visited Prospect Park last week was 40,122.

LONG ISLAND.

The following are the newly-elected officers of West Hampton Lodge, I. O. of G. T.: D. Rogers, W. C. T.; Miss M. Payne, W. V. T.; Chas. Raynor, W. S.; Geo. Raynor, W. F. S.; Miss S. Culver, W. T.; C. R. Raynor, W. M.; Geo. Conklin, W. I. G.; D. Ketchum, W. O. G.; Mr. Raynor, W. C.; H. Bishop, W. A. S.; Mrs. A. Bishop, W. D. M.; Miss A. C. Ayres, R. H. S.; Mrs. H. Wines, L. H. S.; H. Raynor, P. W. C. T.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Riverhead, have organized a mite society. The ladies sew and make various useful and ornamental articles which are disposed of at the periodical fairs of the Church. Gentlemen are admitted on payment of an initiation and admittance fee.

A runaway accident occurred at Yaphank last week, which came near being attended with serious results. While Mr. S. F. NORTON was sleighriding in company with his daughter, one of the shaft hooks became detached which caused the sleigh to be overturned into a ditch. The horse became frightened and ran away, but fortunately without seriously injuring Mr. NORTON or his daughter.

The religious revivals at Sag Harbor, Yaphank and Patchogue are still in progress. One hundred conversions are reported at Patchogue alone.

An alcoholic nursery lamp exploded in one of the rooms of the Long Island House, at Riverhead, a few evenings since. The occupants of the room awoke in time to subdue the flames with the bed clothing.

A number of the citizens of Riverhead filled their icehouses last week with ice taken from the neighboring ponds only three inches in thickness.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. C. CRARY, and other founders of the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, have purchased the farm of WILLIAM SEARING, Esq., comprising thirty-five acres of land for $1,100 per acre. It will be immediately laid out in village lots, the streets and avenues graded, and annexed to those of Mount Vernon.

Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT, of Mount Vernon, while engaged a few days ago in cleaning a revolver, which he supposed to be unloaded, was shot in the hand by the accidental discharge of the weapon. About a year ago he had one of the fingers of the same hand accidentally taken off while using a hay-cutting machine.

Mr. JARVIS WARING has sold the lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Main-street, Yonkers, twenty-five feet front by seventy-four feet deep, to HERMAN MENZER for $16,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of Morrisania, Monday evening, a communication was received from Mr. HYATT, Principal of Public School No. 1, Mott Haven, setting forth that smallpox was prevalent in the vicinity; whereupon it was ordered that the several principals of the town be authorized to require evidence of the vaccination of each scholar, in their respective schools, as a condition of his or her remaining therein.

Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by a number of clergymen of the Episcopal Church, will celebrate divine service of the Holy Communion in the new house of worship erected for the congregation of Trinity Parish, George-street, Morrisania, Thursday forenoon, commencing at 11 o'clock.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Church at Williamsbridge will be laid with imposing and impressive ceremonies by the Very Rev. Dr. STARR, V. G. of the diocese, assisted by a number of clergymen, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The first Board of Trustees of the newly-incorporated village of West Mount Vernon are actively engaged in improving the condition of their carriage roads and sidewalks.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, ROBERT CHASE, who was sentenced on Friday last to a term of eighteen months in the State Prison, for atrocious assault and battery was released from custody. The Court had reconsidered its sentence and found a host of mitigating circumstances.

The bricklayers and plasterers of Jersey City have struck for $4 50 a day. Their employers offered them $4. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment by this action.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday afternoon a verdict for $150 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff in the suit brought by JOHN REILLY against THOS. MARTIN to recover $2,000 damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff at the hands of the defendant in a barroom fight in South Second-street, in Jersey City, about a year and a half ago. MARTIN stabbed REILLY three times with a knife. He was subsequently convicted of the crime and sentenced to penal servitude in the State Prison for two years. After six months of his term had expired he was pardoned.

A thief entered MEJIG'S drug store on Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, Tuesday, and took $161 from the till. A young man, who was arrested on suspicion of having taken it, was subsequently discharged for want of sufficient proof.

An anti-boulevard meeting was held at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, in Bergen City, last evening.

The officials of Bergen City are making a raid upon the liquor dealers there. Several have been arrested and fined.

Some burglars, last night, entered the residence No. 327 South Fourth-street, in Jersey City, and stole a quantity of valuable jewelry.

The Hudson County Freeholders' Committee on Consolidation are said to favor an amendment to the charter of the consolidated city providing that the Mayor and members of the Common Council be not salaried officials.

DANIEL MILLER, a fireman on the Central Railroad, broke his arm at the depot at Communipaw yesterday by falling from a locomotive.

JOHN WILD was arrested in Jersey City last night charged with having stolen gold clippings and jeweler's tools from his employers, Messrs. WARREN & SPADDIN, on the corner of Railroad-avenue and Barrow-street. Most of the property alleged to have been stolen was found in his possession. He is held for examination.

The Jersey City Common Council last evening unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the pay of patrolmen under the charter of the new city be advanced to $1,200. It was referred to the Committee on Consolidation.

DANIEL G. HEPBURN, a grocer, doing business at No. 288 Washington-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with compounding a felony with a young man named BALL, who had been arrested, at HEPBURN'S instance, for embezzlement. It is stated that HEPBURN received $100 from BALL for his failure to appear to prosecute.

Important Land Suit at Fishkill.

The celebrated Churchill Land Suit vs. C. M. WOLCOTT, for the right, title, and possession of a large tract of land, including nearly 300 acres, with dwellings, churches, and public buildings, and other improvements erected thereon, is now in course of litigation at Fishkill, Dutchess County. The entire value of the property in question is variously estimated, but cannot fall far short of $2,000,000. The premises embraced in the present suit do not comprise the entire amount of the original estate affected, and if the legal test applied to the territory now disputed is sustained for [illegible] a large additional amount will follow [illegible]. The will and suit present some points very similar to the renowned case of Mrs. General Gaines, at New-Orleans.

MISS ANTHONY'S BIRTHDAY.

Fifty Years of Life and Twenty of Work—A Pleasant Gathering at the Woman's Bureau—Letters, Poetry, Declamation and a Speech.

We are familiar with the story of the man who boasted that he had written an anonymous letter and signed it with his own name. Imitating his illustrious example, the ladies of the Woman's Bureau planned a surprise party to celebrate Miss ANTHONY'S fiftieth birthday, and kindly prepared their victim for the shock. Birthdays, it may be well to mention, are both honorable and ancient institutions. They run back to a time whence "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It was eminently fitting that Miss ANTHONY should have one, and may be taken as a symbol of the equality of the sexes, in this one respect at least. Miss ANTHONY, moreover, bears her fifty Summers lightly. Whatever our sentiments may be as to the cause she advocates, we do full justice to her restless energy and activity and unswerving fidelity to her principles. Charming and cordial in her manners, with kind words for all, she welcomed each guest last evening and set them at once at home and at ease.

At an early hour the cheerful parlors of the Woman's Bureau, on Twenty-third-street, began to be filled with the "bright and the fair." Diamonds and pearls flashed in the gaslights; silks and satins swept the carpets; while male forms in black coats flitted to and fro, like uneasy spirits in a friendly but foreign clime. Prominent among the many present were the venerable Hon. Samuel E. Sewall and wife, of Boston; Mrs. J. Beecher Hooker, of Hartford; Junius H. Browne, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Randall, Miss Stanton, Miss Cary, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Dr. Lozier, Mr. Farnam, Mr. Ford, Mr. Wilson, and Miss Nellie Hutchinson, whose sprightly pen has so often drawn its lively pictures of the ladies "in convention assembled." Mrs. NORTON, Mrs. BLAKE and Mrs. TILTON with many others came freighted with their burdens of congratulations and good wishes, and often things much more substantial for Miss ANTHONY.

About 10 in the evening Mrs. RANDALL read a birthday ode composed for the occasion by Miss PHŒBE CARY:

> "We touch our caps and place to-night
> The victors wreath upon her,
> The woman who outranks us all
> In courage and in honor.
>
> While others in domestic broils
> Have proved by word and carriage,
> That one of the United States
> Is not the State of marriage,
>
> She caring not for loss of men,
> Nor for the world's confusion,
> Has carried on a civil war
> And made a *Revolution!*
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> A perfect woman, nobly planned
> To aid, not to amuse one,
> Take her for all in all, we ne'er
> Shall see the match of Susan."

Mr. JOHN HOOKER also sent some verses, and Mrs. BRONSON read the following sentiment:

> "Though from all disease we try to be free,
> The contagion you will covet with me,
> Though it seems paradoxical, let us desire
> That we all may catch the Saint ANTHONY'S fire."

Mrs. AMES recited POE'S "Raven" finely, and Mrs. RANDALL declaimed the "Bells." Miss ANTHONY made the following characteristic speech:

If it was an assembled mob or a convention which denied the right of suffrage to woman, she would know what to say. She never made a speech except to set people to work. So soon as cultivated women come up and are ready to do the speaking, she was content to fall back. Her work was the subsoil plowing. She had ladies before her who were used to sing and speak and read in public, and public sentiment sanctioned it, and women were more acceptable on the platform than men. Public sentiment everywhere demanded woman suffrage, and so she was dumb, though she still found voice to ask them to work. While it was the proposition of the friends of the suffrage that women should go down to MORRISSEY'S constituents and ask for their votes, she wanted them to join in and demand a Sixteenth Amendment. When the Secretary of State shall proclaim that twenty-eight States have ratified that amendment then SUSAN B. ANTHONY would stop work, and not before.

Miss ANTHONY had received kind letters from Senator and Mrs. POMEROY, WHITELAW REID, of the *Tribune*, Mrs. BURLEIGH and others. The gathering was an exceedingly pleasant one, and we wish Miss ANTHONY prosperity and health as she enters on her twenty-first year—of work.

Meeting of the Geographical Society—A Paper on Peru by Hon. E. G. Squier.

The regular monthly meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Hon. CHAS. P. DALY presiding. Several new members were elected, among them Hon. CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT, FREDERICK W. LOWE, ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, and others. The Treasurer reported a balance of $1,114 96 in the treasury, and the Librarian acknowledged the receipt of ninety-four volumes since the last meeting.

Hon. E. G. SQUIER read a long and interesting paper on the geography and ancient monuments of Peru. Before entering upon the subject Mr. SQUIER presented to the Society a manuscript map of the Isthmuses of Panama and Darien, made by JUAN LOPEZ, the Geographer of the King of Spain, in 1789, which he said was by far the most complete and detailed representation of that region ever made. The investigation on which this and many other maps, charts and documents now in the Spanish archives are founded, had, he believed, direct reference to the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A copy of the map was taken by the Darien Expedition, which has just left this port, and will doubtless be found of great use in its explorations. In his lecture Mr. SQUIER dwelt at length on the general features of the geography of Peru, and gave a particular account of the results of his own explorations in the great basin of Lake Titicaca. The most accurate map of this region which had ever been made, he said, was that of Mr. PENTLAND, a representative of the British Government in Peru in 1827. This, however, contained some inaccuracies which he was able to correct. After giving an account of the lake and its surroundings, the speaker alluded to the streams which rise in the Peruvian mountains, and form the head waters of the Amazon. This subject, he said, had peculiar interest, owing to the efforts which had been made to establish a continuous line of navigation from the most thickly populated districts of Peru to the Atlantic coast. He gave an account of the various exploring expeditions instituted by the Peruvian Government with a view to opening this line of communication, but said that he did not share in the high anticipations which were entertained by some regarding the capacities of that Republic, if direct communication to European ports should be established. The paper concluded with a graphic description of the City of Cusco, with its architectural ruins, its grand and impressive monuments of the Empire of the Incas. The lecture was illustrated with maps and charts and a great variety of photographs of Peruvian architecture and works of art. At its close a vote of thanks was moved in a complimentary speech by Mr. T. B. MYERS, and a copy of the paper requested for publication, after which the meeting adjourned.

Serious Fire in Astoria—A Man Burned to Death.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Nassau Oil Works, situated on the river, just above the Ninety-second-street ferry house, in Astoria. An alarm was sounded, which was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. Soon after operations were begun it was reported that a man named HANKS, a brother of one of the principal owners, was in the burning works, and as soon as the flames had been sufficiently subdued a vigorous search was made for him, which resulted in the finding of his body so disfigured as to preclude the possibility of recognition. There was no doubt, however, of his identity, as he was known to be in charge of the works that night alone. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. The impression among the employes is that a flame from a match or lamp in the hand of HANKS, who was attending to the running off of a still, must have come in contact with the gas arising during the operation, and thus caused an explosion, resulting in the almost instant death of the man and setting fire to the works. O'CONNOR'S ice house, immediately adjoining the oil works, was also burned, but not entirely destroyed.

Fortunately the oil company had but a limited stock on hand, it is reported not over 100 barrels in all. The icehouse was empty, Mr. O'CONNOR, like other dealers, having collected no ice this season. The insurance on the oil works is reported to be heavy; the amount and names of companies could not be ascertained. The icehouse was insured in the Humboldt Insurance Company. Great praise is due the firemen for their exertions. The fire occurred in the immediate vicinity of the Steuben Oil Refinery, the gas house, railroad depot and Alta Vela Phosphate Company's works; and but for their determined efforts, under the direction of Chief Engineer NEVINS, a disastrous conflagration would have occurred.

Stabbing Affray in Jersey City.

Some young roughs from the New-York House of Refuge yesterday entered a store in Hoboken, and robbed the till of every cent it contained. They then moved towards Jersey City for the purpose of committing other robberies. When they had reached the Long Dock they fell in with a number of Jersey City boys. These they tried to induce to join them in their depredations, and to point out favorable places for their commission. The Jersey City boys refused to join with them. A fight ensued, during which it is alleged one of the New-York boys, MATTHEW BRENNAN, drew a knife and stabbed one of the Jersey City boys, CHARLES COON, in the arm. BRENNAN, with four of his companions, [illegible] and locked up to await examination.

THE NEW-YORK BAR.

Meeting of the New Association—A Reward for the Capture of Mr. Eaton's Assailant—Forthcoming Address to the Bar.

The meeting of the members of the New-York Bar, held last evening in the Studio Buildings, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, was attended by most of the prominent lawyers in the City. It was a very private meeting. The Committee appointed at a former gathering to draw up a constitution and by-laws to govern the Bar Association reported in due form, and the evening, until a very late hour, was taken up in discussing and amending several articles of the constitution. EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE presided, and G. P. LOWREY and J. E. PARSONS acted as Secretaries. The gentlemen who took active part in the debate were E. W. Stoughton, John Slosson, C. A. Seward, D. W. Field, A. Nichol and Judge Emmet. After the necessary amendments were made the constitution and by-laws were regularly adopted and the following officers were elected:

President—WILLIAM M. EVARTS. Vice-Presidents—Samuel J. Tilden, James W. Gerard, Jos. S. Bosworth, John Slosson, Edgar S. Van Winkle. Treasurer—Albon P. Man. Corresponding Secretary—John Bigelow. Recording Secretary—Augustus R. Macdonough.

Executive Committee—Henry Nicoll, Hamilton W. Robinson, Augustus F. Smith, William E. Curtis, William C. Barrett, James Emott, Chas. A. Rapallo, Stephen P. Nash, Samuel B. Garvin, Sidney Webster, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, William G. Choate, Francis C. Barlow, Henry A. Tailer.

Committee on Admissions.—Henry A. Cram, Charles F. Southmayd, Samuel E. Lyon, John E. Burrill, Richard H. Bowne, Theodore W. Dwight, Hooper C. Van Voorst, John C. Dimmick, John M. Knox, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Frederick Kapp, Wheeler H. Peckham, C. A. Hand, Frederick Smyth, James W. Gerard, Jr., Joseph Larocque, George DeForest Lord, Charles M. Da Costa, Edmund Wetmore, Elbridge T. Gerry.

E. R. ROBINSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted, stating at the same time that the money mentioned therein had been provided for:

Whereas, On Saturday, Feb. 12, an attempt was made upon the life of DORMAN B. EATON, under circumstances which lead to the belief that the attempt was instigated by private malice;

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association be instructed to offer through the proper avenues a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of such person or persons, to be paid on conviction.

JOHN SLOSSON next offered the following, which were likewise adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a suitable address to the members of the Bar of the City and State of New-York, stating the form and objects of this Association, and requesting their cooperation in the formation of similar associations throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to have the proceedings of the first meeting printed in pamphlet form, together with the constitution and by-laws, with the names of the officers elected, and to send a copy to each member of this Association and to the members of the Bar in this and the other States of the Union.

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Affairs at the Custom House—Business Brisk.

By the arrival of nearly a dozen steamers at once at this port within a day or two, Custom House business has been made brisk. Yesterday the rotunda fairly hummed with the coming and going of brokers. On Monday the amount of duties collected was $638,000 in gold; yesterday $854,000—far above the average of daily receipts.

THE CARTAGE DIVISION.

Yesterday the new cartage system went into effect in all its branches. On the 1st inst. the carting of goods to the public stores and under general orders commenced, and yesterday began the carting to bonded warehouses.

The new system is simply this: When goods are landed on our docks from vessels they are under the control of the Government until the proper duties have been paid upon them. If duties are not paid immediately the goods are taken from the wharves to the Government stores or bonded warehouses by carmen. Hitherto these men have been under no bonds to deliver the goods properly to the appointed places. Nothing prevented them from changing the packages for some of less value on the transit. Now, the only parties the Government deals with are the importers of the goods themselves, who may hire their own carmen, but must give bonds that no loss accrues to the Government.

The plan promises to work well, and the carmen who protested against it are nearly all employed by the importers, so that none of them are really injured in their carting business. The new division is under Mr. LINDSAY, and its headquarters are at No. 71 Broadway.

MR. GRINNELL AND THE SUGAR IMPORTERS.

Mr. GRINNELL, since he has been Collector, has endeavored, as far as possible, to afford the mercantile community every possible facility consistent with the requirements of the revenue laws. Abuses every now and then grow up under the plea of "sampling." A proper regulation in itself is taken advantage of to wrong the Government. An order to stop this evil must be general in its character, and consequently, it here and there works unjustly in its application. One of the prime articles which demand the most liberal treatment is sugar. Arriving here in large quantities, the market being heavily stocked, and the profits small, any unnecessary delay, even if a short one, which keeps the merchant from disposing of his consignments at once, make severe losses possible. An order recently given that samples of sugar should not be delivered until after it was officially weighed was one of these instances where a well-intentioned rule of action wrought oppression. The matter was yesterday brought to the notice of Collector GRINNELL, and his mercantile experience enabled him to instantly understand the entire subject, and without hesitation he issued the necessary orders which will insure the importer necessary samples on the arrival of the consignment. The propriety of this is especially noticeable when it is considered that the United States weighers, from the amount of work which often accumulates on their hands, are frequently delayed three or four days in weighing a consignment. In this delay, if the merchant and broker were denied samples, the importer might materially suffer in a sharply-contested market.

Sectarian Schools—Petition to Governor Hoffman.

The following petition is receiving a great many signatures, and will very soon be presented to Governor HOFFMAN:

To His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York:

Your attention is called to an unconstitutional tax imposed upon the citizens of the County of New-York. The State Comptroller says in his report on educational tax of $2,207,611 42: "This sum does not include the large sum of $216,012, which under the provisions of chapter 876, section 10, Laws of 1869, is distributed from the Excise moneys for the support of schools educating children gratuitously, who are not provided for in the common schools," in New York City.

Every taxpayer in the County of New-York will find, on the back of his tax bill for this year, that he is taxed for this very amount and item, and therefore it is not taken from the Excise fund. This has been given to sectarian schools contrary to the spirit of our free Government. It is unconstitutional, for the reason that it is in violation of article 7, section 13, State Constitution.

The amount, about one-tenth the whole State educational tax, is of great importance to every taxpayer of New-York County, and the subject of vital importance to each citizen.

Your Excellency may have signed the bill inadvertently; but, in view of your repeated declarations in regard to special laws, we would respectfully ask you to have it repealed, believing that the continuance of an unjust law involves as much responsibility as its origin.

Unitarian Conference.

The preliminary sermon before the New-York and North River Conference, comprising delegates from the Unitarian Churches in this City, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the towns on the North River, was preached, last evening, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH'S,) Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. The inclemency of the weather prevented a large attendance. The preacher was Rev. CHAS. LOWE, of Boston. The subject of his discourse was, "The peculiar fitness of Unitarianism above any other religious belief to draw into religious communion the votaries of science, and to reconcile science and religion." This arose from the liberality which distinguished Unitarian doctrine, the scope of which was large enough to encircle all who profess or call themselves Christians. He congratulated the Conference on the great advances which the denomination had made within the past year, and prophesied still more encouraging results for the future. The Conference will meet at 9 A. M. to-day, and a public meeting will be held at 8 o'clock P. M., when several addresses will be delivered.

The United States Steam Frigate Colorado.

The first-class United States steam frigate *Colorado*, which, as previously announced in the TIMES, went into commission yesterday, preparatory to leaving for the West Indies on a three years' voyage, is now a hive of business. All hands are at work getting everything on board in perfect sea-going order. When she will start on her voyage is not yet known, but no time will be lost in putting her in readiness to sail when the final order comes from Washington. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—George H. Cooper; Lieutenant Commanders—Silas Casey, Jr., Oscar F. Hireman, As[illegible] B. McElvane and F. Pickett; [illegible] Mackintosh, John Wyckoff, F. L. O'Brien, Chas. Nevin, A. P. [illegible], Lawrence P. Gallagher and Thomas W. Bunsen; Engineer, [illegible] McElroy; Paymaster, James M. Carpenter; Surgeon, Henry O'Neil; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. H. Casson; Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. S. Wells; Chaplain, John F. Matthews; Captain of Marines, James Tilton; Lieutenants, Wm. J. O'Brien, John H. Cooper; Chief Engineer, Alex. Henderson; Second Assistant Engineer, Henry A. Slossen; Third Assistant Engineer, Isaac S. Finner; Boatswain, Robert Anderson; Carpenter, John McFarland; Sailmaker, John W. North; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Yeoman, William Hilt.

English Publications.

A new candidate for public favor has appeared in England, and is likely to attract great attention from all lovers of art. The work is called the *Portfolio*, and is edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, the well-known author of *Etching and Etchers*, and other books. The object of it is to supply the public with first-rate works of art at a low price. The first number of the publication is most beautifully got up, and will be much prized if only for its exquisite paper and typography. There are several illustrations—one a "permanent autotype photograph, from a sepia drawing by E. J. POYNTER, A. R. A." Mr. HAMERTON begins a series of articles entitled the "Unknown River; an Etcher's Voyage of Discovery," with drawings by himself, printed on India paper. Altogether this periodical is one of the most attractive ever issued from the press. Mr. BRENTANO is the first to import it, and it will be found on sale at his store. He has also received the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Cornhill*, *London Society*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *Cassell's*, the *World of Fashion* and *Tinsley's*. There is no store in the City half so well supplied.

Fire at Union Course, L. I.—A Man Believed to Have Perished—Loss $4,000.

On Monday night a fire occurred in a building on the premises adjoining the Union Race Course, formerly owned by JOHN BOTTS, and used as a hotel, which communicated to and destroyed an adjoining building. The building in which the fire originated contained a large quantity of hay and grain, and a valuable pair of mules, all of which were consumed, causing a loss of $4,000. It is believed that the lessee of the premises, a German named LIETZ, has also perished in the flames, as he is said to have been in the habit of getting inebriated and going into the barn to sleep, and also smoking there. He has not been seen since the conflagration, and a portion of burned clothing and some human bones have been extricated. There was no insurance on the premises.

Hudson River Navigation.

The river is now navigable as far as Hudson, although there is a great deal of broken ice at this point. The channel is free while the shore hugs piles of fragmentary ice. At Crummello the blockade is very formidable. On the Kingston shore large quantities are lodged. At Poughkeepsie the passage of steamers and large sailing vessels is difficult but possible. At Newburg there is scarcely any impediment, although there are plenty of floating fragments on the surface. Vessels ply to and fro with considerable ease. At West Point there is something of a blockade, but below, at Peekskill, Haverstraw Bay and Tappan Zee, several vessels have been seen making headway during the last three days, and the warm rains are rapidly melting the ice.

A Shooting Affray in the Seventeenth Ward.

JOHN G. MCLEAN, of No. 14 Suffolk-street, a night watchman, quarreled last night in the basement of No. 145 Stanton-street with EMANUEL SHARKEY, of No. 99 Clinton-street. SHARKEY accused his antagonist of being a thief, when blows were exchanged, the struggle being finally ended by MCLEAN drawing a revolver and shooting SHARKEY in the head. The bullet entering over the right eye emerged behind the left ear. MCLEAN was arrested and the wounded man sent home for treatment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—American Securities opened firm and Stocks quiet; closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the table following:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	..	92⅞
Consols for account	92¾	..	92⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865 (old)	87	87⅛	87⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
United States 10-40s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110	..	110
Erie Railroad shares	20⅜	20½	20½
Atlantic and Great Western shares	30	..	29½

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 20c. Closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 25c.

LONDON, Feb. 15—11 A. M.—Sugar dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. for Standard White. Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—2:30 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s.@9s. 1d. ₱ cental, for California White; 7s. 7d.@7s. 8d. for Western: 8s. 6d. for Winter.

The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 6,000 quarters; nearly all American. Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 73s. ₱ cwt., for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—5:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Linseed Oil firmer. Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—United States Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties, 92⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Feb. 15.—Cotton closed quiet, on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—EXCHANGE quiet and unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand for low grades; quiet and unchanged for better, Spring Extras, $3 60@$5 25. WHEAT excited; sales of No. 1 at 83½c.; No. 2, buyers, 82½c.; sellers, 82¾c.; in the afternoon unsettled at 82½c.@82¾c., cash, and seller February; 83c.@83¼c., seller March. CORN dull and easy at 70c. for No. 2; in the afternoon neglected at 70½c., seller March. OATS firm at 38¼c.@38½c. RYE quiet at 67c. BARLEY inactive and nominal; No. 2, 65c.@70c. HIGHWINES dull and easier at 92c. PROVISIONS firmer and in fair demand. Mess PORK firmer at $26 50, cash and seller March; $26 50 seller, $26 62½ buyer February; $27 12½, buyer March. LARD quiet at 14½c. cash; 14¾c., seller March. HAMS—Sweet Pickled, 14c.; Green, 13c.@13½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 9¾c. Short Rib MIDDLES, seller March, 13¾c. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 25@$10 37½. Live HOGS active; sales at $8 65@$9 05 for common to good; $9 45 for extra fancy. CATTLE active and steady for upper grades; quiet for lower; sales at $4@$6 50 for Stockers and Steers; $7@$7 75 for extra choice Beeves. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and active; others quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 65@$4 75; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family brands, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm and unchanged. OATS heavy at 48c. in bulk; 51c.@54c., sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 30 for prime Fall. RYE dull at 70c. for prime. WHISKY firmer at 94c. PORK quiet and unchanged. Dry Salted MEATS active; Loose Shoulders, 10½c.; Loose Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Ribs, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. BACON steady at 12¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Ribs; 16c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured canvased HAMS, 19c. LARD dull at 15¼c.@15¾c. for choice in small lots. CATTLE steady and unchanged. HOGS nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—FLOUR in moderate demand; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT in good demand; Winter Red, $1 08@$1 10. CORN in moderate demand at 70c.@73c. OATS steady; No. 2, 52c.; No. 1, 54c.; White, 55c. RYE quiet at 85c.@88c. BARLEY in moderate demand; Spring, $1 05@$1 18; Winter, $1 20@$1 28. COTTON dull and drooping; Middlings, 24c.@24¼c. WHISKY steady and in demand at 93c. HOGS in good demand for shipment at $9@$9 60; receipts, 1,900 head. PROVISIONS dull with a light demand. Mess PORK sold to a limited extent at $27. Bulk MEATS neglected; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Sides, 14¼c.@14½c. BACON, 12½c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@16½c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD neglected; offered at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Steam and Kettle; no buyers. EXCHANGE dull at ⅛@1-10 off buying, par selling. TOBACCO in demand; sales 48 hhds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; lower grades easier; Middling Orleans, 24¼c.@24½c.; sales 3,250 bales; receipts, 6,607 bales; exports, 1,921 bales to Liverpool, and 2,030 bales to Bremen. FLOUR firmer at $5 30@$5 75@$6. BRAN scarce at $1 40. HAY firmer; Prime, $29. PORK easier at $29 50. BACON—Shoulders dull at 13¼c.; Sides scarce and firmer at 17¼c.@18¼c. LARD easier; Tierce, 16¼c.; Keg, 18c. SUGAR dull and lower; Prime, 11¼c.@11½c. MOLASSES firmer; Prime, 75c.@78c. COFFEE active and advancing; Fair, 15½c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17½c.@17¾c. CORN, OATS and WHISKY unchanged. GOLD, 119⅝. Sterling EXCHANGE, 130. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par@⅛ ₱ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—COTTON lower; demand light; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.@25½c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 25@$5 50; other grades unchanged; WHEAT unchanged; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 26. RYE unchanged. CORN in good demand; New Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Very small business. PORK unchanged. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. WHISKY higher; held at 99c.@$1.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—TOBACCO—Sales 147 hhds. at $3 50@$5 50 for frosted trash; $6@$7 50 for Lugs; $8@$9 50 for Low Leaf; $10@$15 75 for Medium to Good Leaf. COTTON declining; sales at 23¼c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet; sales at $1 05@$1 15. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS, 60c.@65c. RYE, 90c.@95c., all sacked. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK held at $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Ribs, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.; Keg, 18c. WHISKY, 93c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club quoted at $1 20, and White Michigan at $1 40@$1 45. CORN quiet at [illegible]. BARLEY held at $1 05 for prime upland Canada. CORN MEAL at $2 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted. [illegible] MILLFEED—Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$32, ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR easy, with a city trade only. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 05, 100 bushels Red Winter at $1 18. CORN, 75c.@85c. for new and old; very little doing. OATS continue inactive and nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet and steady; no sales worth noticing. PORK dull at about $28 50. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. PEAS—Small sales at 80c.@82c., according to quality. HIGHWINES retailing at 93c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR more active, and low grades firmer, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Pennsylvania, $1 23@$1 26; Maryland, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firm at 95c. for White and Yellow. OATS steady at 53c.@55c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged in every respect. WHISKY steady; stock scarce at 98c.@99c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20½; Regular White Michigan, $1 10; Amber, $1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 13. CORN declining; New, 69c. OATS dull; No. 1, 48c.; No. 2, 45c. RECEIPTS—5,500 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and nominally 23¼c.; receipts, 914 bales; exports, 969 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 66c.@68c. LARD, 16c.@17¼c. PORK, 29. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—WHEAT steady; sales of small lots of Delhi at $1 60, and Extra Amber State at $1 30. OATS—Small sales at the Susquehanna depot at 56c. Nothing doing in RYE, CORN or BARLEY.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—WHEAT advanced 1c.@1½c.; Extra White, $1 23; No. 1 White, $1 14@$1 14½; Regular, $1 05. CORN—New, 64c.@65c. OATS quiet at 47c.@48c. Dressed HOGS steady at $10 25@$10 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 15.—Nothing done in Spirits of TURPENTINE. ROSIN steady at $1 60@$2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 70@$2 90. TAR steady at $2. COTTON dull, and nothing doing.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 15.—COTTON was in limited demand and closed dull; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 914 bales; exports, 1,700 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and prices nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 23½c.; receipts, 550 bales; exports, coastwise, 618 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—COTTON quiet, but steady; sales 400 bales; Middling, 24¼c.; receipts, 1,257 bales; exports, coastwise, 487 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—COTTON opened with a fair demand, but closed dull and easier; sales, 562 bales; receipts, 650 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 23¾c. Receipts, 1,655 bales. Exports, 758 bales. Sales, 250 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 65. LEGAL-TENDERS, 84.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Stocks irregular; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29; Reading Railroad, 49 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼; Gold, 119⅝.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S	Raining	40
Halifax	S	Raining	40
Portland	N	Hazy	36
Boston	W	Cloudy	42
New-York	W	Cloudy	40
Philadelphia	N	Clear	45
Wilmington, Del	W	Cloudy	48
Fortress Monroe	S. W	Raining	54
Richmond	—	Raining	50
Charleston	S	Cloudy	62
Savannah	S. W	Cloudy	59
Augusta, Ga	S. W	Cloudy	65
Oswego	N. W	Cloudy	38
Buffalo	N. E	Clear	38
Pittsburg	W	Cloudy	42
Chicago	N. E	Clear	—
Mobile	S. W	Raining	68
New-Orleans	S	Raining	65
Key West	E	Clear	73
Havana	—	Clear	73

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Feb. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 19	New-York	Havre.
Helvetia	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Feb. 17	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Westphalia, for Hamburg.*—Otto H. G. Moores and family, Dr. Edgar Holden and lady, J. O. Woods, Gottfr. Malm, Julius Diggelman, A. Meisel, C. Althof, W. Ph. Abendroth, Miss Kate Rassel, P. A. Meyer and lady, Ad. Marcuse, Eugen Brune, C. S. Baum, P. Morris and daughter, Mrs. Therese Ohly, Mrs. Louise Dreyfuss and child, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans.—H. E. Tallmadge and wife, J. W. Tatcher and wife, E. K. Kendall, Miss Randolph, J. V. Brokau and wife, Wm. Hair, Joseph Robinson, Chas. E. Campbell, C. De Gazan. From Havana—Miss L. White, Antonio P. Jimines, Chas. O. Foster.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets..... 5 36 | Moon sets.. 6 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 52 | Gov. Island. 8 41 | Hell Gate..10 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ships Republik, (N. G.,) Fortman, Hamburg, Unkhart & Co.; Harvest Queen, Janssen, St. John, N. B., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; M. E. Packer, Holloway, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Gefion, (Norw.,) Leverson, Havre, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Henry Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince; Udola, Whittemore, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. Chas. Dennis, Hodgkinson, Trinidad, (Cuba,) Jonas Smith & Co.; S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Wilmington, Overton & Hawkins; My Rover, Brown, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Perine, Sheffield, Wood's Hole; R. M. Atwood, Doane, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; W. Tice, Tice, Newbern, N. C., J. Smith & Co.; Nellie, Anderson, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Feb. 6, Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Feb. 12, lat. 29 49, lon. 79 20, passed a barkentine showing red signal, with white letter H in centre; same day, passed brig C. E. Pickering, from Sagua for New-York.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Olbers, (N. G.,) Basson, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. From Dec. 29 to Jan. 9 experienced a succession of heavy gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W., during which lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.; Jan. 17, off St. Mary's, (Western Islands,) spoke bark Anna, (Span.,) from Havana for Grand Canaries, with passengers, and short of provisions, of which furnished them with a supply.

Bark David Nichols, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Wyman, Milk River, Jam., Dec. 20, via Charleston Feb. 11, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to H. C. Loud & Co. Put into Charleston in a leaky condition; has had moderate weather since.

Bark Almoner, Geary, New-Orleans Jan. 27, with mdse. to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Argyra, (Br.,) Luckham, Palermo 43 ds., with sulpher and fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 16. Has had moderate weather up to Bermuda, and from thence strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong E. and N. E. gales.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Elizabethport, for Cienfuegos.

Schr. Wave Crest, (of Sag Harbor,) Davis, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has had moderate weather up to lon. 73; and from thence has had a succession of W. and N. W. gales, during which split mainsail, &c.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, Bearse, Long Harbor, N. S., 15 ds., with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Energy, Markerson, Long Harbor, N. S., 15 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Sargent S. Day, McKenny, Long Harbor, N. S., 15 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Alice M. Lewis, Stapleton, Long Harbor, N. S., 15 ds., with fish to Wooley & Co.

Schr. Ben. Perley Poore, Nute, Long Harbor, N. S., 15 ds., with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Fernandina, Fla., 8 ds., with yellow pine to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. O. H. Daggart, Elliott, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Fero, Houghtaling, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma, Hall, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Colonel Ellsworth, Raynor, Fortune Bay, with fish to master.

Schr. Z. Nightingale, Hillard, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. L. Crocker, Harding, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Hegny, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Arion, Davidson, Providence.

Schr. L. Baker, Chase, Providence.

Schr. J. Kirram, Kirram, Northport.

Schr. Anidir, Crane, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Allen, Sag Harbor.

Schr. J. S. Swan, Sackett, Glenwood.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glenwood.

Schr. F. H. Simpson, Vail, Cape Henry.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Tirrell, Providence.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. E. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-London.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New-London.

Schr. Nat. Holmes, Nickerson, Newport.

Schr. Mist, Tyler, New-Haven.

Schr. James Magee, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Bacon, Flynn, Northport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everitt, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Providence.

Schr. Eliza S., Rowland, Southport.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Norwalk.

Schr. Viola, Burns, Norwalk.

Schr. Belle, Reed, Northport.

Schr. Greenland, Smith, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S. E., thick and raining.

Sailed.

Steamships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. bark Henry P. Lord, from Cardenas; brig C. C. Packard, from Mobile; schrs. M. J. Moore, from Demerara; Laguna, from Cardenas; Lucy M. Collins, from Jacksonville; Plymouth Rock, from New-York; Ida L., from do.; Island City, from do.; bark Acacia, from Matanzas. She reports, Feb. 14, Cape Cod bearing N. N. W. 60 miles, saw Br. iron-clad Monarch, from Portland for Annapolis, Md.

Also arr. brig Antilles, from Trinidad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—Arr. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; schrs. S. B. Wheeler, Baltimore; M. A. Combs, Baltimore.

Sld. bark Pepita, Barcelona; brig Andos, Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 14, A. M.—Returned—Schr. Kendrick Fish.

Sld. schrs. Pinta, Commerce, Chilian, Colonel Ellsworth, George & Albert, and Forest Belle.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—Arr. steamer San Salvador, New-York.

Sld. steamer Leo, New-York; ships County of Pictou, Waterford, Ireland; British Queen, Liverpool; schrs. R. F. Baird, Sagua la Grande; E. H. Russell, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Cld. ships Nightingale, for Yokohama; Dexter, for Callao; Hotspur, for Acapulco; Etna, for Valparaiso.

Sld. ships Clothelde, for Hong Kong; Thomas Dryden, for Acapulco; Emile Irma, for Valparaiso.

15th.—Arr. ships Dashing Wave, from New-York; Galatea, from Glasgow.

Sld. bark Bankside, for Cork.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 15.—The steamship Allemannia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The steamship Colorado, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE Railroad Company of Virginia

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

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